

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

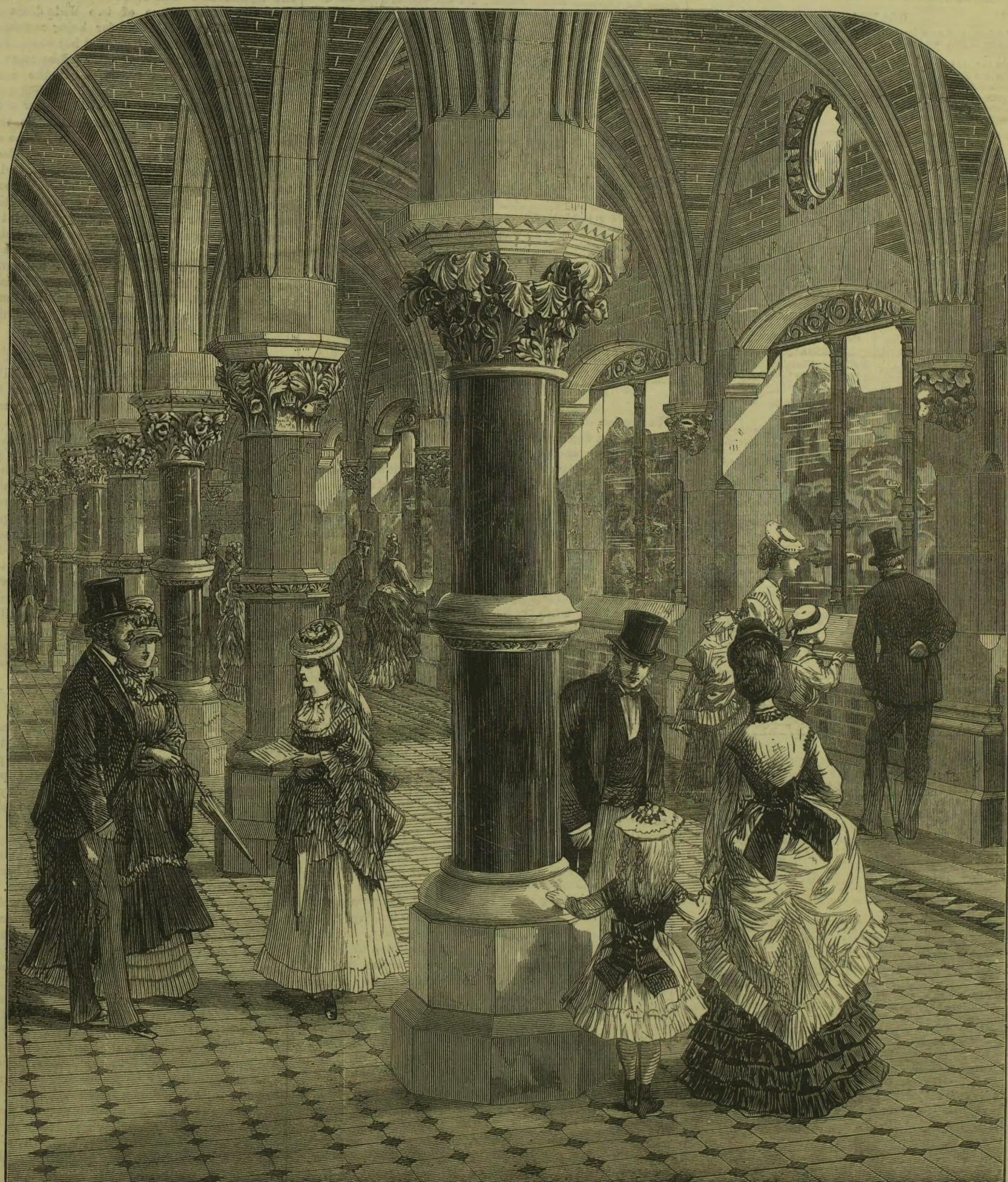


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No. 1718.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6d.



THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Idridgehay, Derbyshire, the wife of J. B. E. Blackwall, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 47, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., the wife of James B. Flude, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Granham-hill, Marlborough, Mrs. H. Jenner Hillier, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Way, assisted by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Edgar Fitz Benjamin Way, Esq., fourth son of the late Holroyd Fitz William Way, Esq., of Bath, to Amy Harriett, only daughter of the late Richard Ricketts, Esq., of Brislington, Somerset.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Sevenoaks, Kent, by the Rev. H. F. Sidebottom, William Walter Weld, Surgeon Major, late 47th Regiment, to Emma, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Holland, Sutton Lodge, Haverfordwest, South Wales, late Dépôt Battalion, Shorncliffe, and grand-niece of the late Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, and Newent, Gloucestershire. No cards.

On June 26, at All Saints', Kensington-park, by the Rev. G. F. Noad, D.C.L., Rector of Cole Norton, Essex, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Light, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. W. A. Bathurst, M.A., Henry Carden Noad, Esq., L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S. England, of Lower Norwood, only son of Dr. Noad, F.R.S., of Bayswater, to Caroline White, youngest child of Edward Dixon, Esq., Surgeon Major H.M. Madras 2nd Light Cavalry.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's, East Dulwich, by the Rev. W. Calvert, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Edward, eldest son of the late James Preston, Esq., formerly of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to Frances Emily, youngest daughter of the late Thomas S. Bult, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the parish church of St. Matthew, Oakley-square, by the Rev. Joseph Mould, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. Charles Phillips, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Matthew's, the Rev. Francis Augustus Walker, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, son of Francis Walker, Esq., of Elm Hall, Wanstead, to Cornelia Justin (Cora), daughter of John C. D. Bevan, of Bexley-road, Erith.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Croydon, by the Rev. H. H. Hardy, M.A., Rector of Horfield, near Bristol, Thomas Charles, son of Captain Watson, Esq., Emma Elizabeth (Leila), youngest daughter of the late John M. Morlet, of South Norwood, Surrey. No cards.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Cranston-hill, Glasgow, by the Rev. J. W. Penny, D.C.L., LL.D., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Ramsay, B.A., Curate, James Brown Fleming, Writer, Glasgow, youngest son of the late John Park Fleming, to Jane Robertson Prichard, elder daughter of the late William Prichard, M.D., Partick. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of his son, 31, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park Thomas Stirling Begbie, late Colonel 44th Regiment, of North Heath, Berks in his 90th year.

On the 6th inst., at his residence, Keymer, Sussex, to the inexpressible grief of his family, the Rev. Edmund Clay, M.A., Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Brighton, formerly of St. Luke's, Leamington, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., at Weston-super-Mare, William Gould, Esq., late of Weymouth, and River-street, Bath, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Frere Gould, formerly Rector of Luccumb, Somerset.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. T. Griffiths, M.A., Prebendary ; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. John Troutbeck, M.A., Minor Canon ; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Burrows, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's. St. James's, noon, the Rev. W. R. Jolley. Temple Church, closed till Oct. 6.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12. Grouse-shooting begins. Moon's first quarter, 5.52 a.m. Royal Welsh Yacht Club : Carnarvon Annual Regatta. Wolverhampton Races. Royal Victoria Yacht Club : annual meeting, 1 p.m.; dinner, 8 p.m. Bournemouth Cricket Week.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13. Egham Races, Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14. British Association meets at Brighton, address of the president, Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Stockton Races.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.			Miles. In.			
	Barometer (Corrected)	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.		Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rate in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
July 31	Inches.	°	°	°	64	0-10	°	°	N. NNW.	135	.000
	29.925	57.0	44.0	66	5	46.6	65.3	WSW. SW.	110	.000	
	129.800	60.5	48.1	85	55.4	71.7	76.7	S. NW.	165	.175	
	29.599	56.3	51.7	80	7	53.7	66.2	NNW. NW.	106	.030	
	29.797	57.2	50.7	9	50.3	67.7	66.2	NNW. NE.	145	.063	
	29.539	58.6	56.8	80	52.5	63.8	63.8	E. SE. SW.	273	.270	
Aug.	29.711	60.5	55.9	.80	8	53.9	71.1	WSW. SW.	193	.063	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected — 29.921 29.931 29.933 29.932 29.933 29.931 29.928
Temperature of Air — 60.5 61.6 61.6 60.7 58.4 58.2 62.1
Temperature of Evaporation — 52.1 55.9 55.9 54.9 51.5 53.7 58.3
Direction of Wind — N. S. SW. NW. NNW. E. SW. SW.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of (a)	1d	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	2d
Alexandria	via Southampton	1d	Gibraltar	via Southampton	..	..	..	1d
	via Brindisi	2d		via France	..	..	..	3d
Australia	via Southampton	3d	Holland	via Belgium	..	..	..	2d
	via Brindisi	..		India	via Southampton	..	..	3d
Austria	..	..		Italy	via Brindisi	..	..	3d
Belgium	..	..		Mexico (a)	..	..	..	1d
Brazil	..	..		New Zealand	..	..	..	1d
Canada	..	..		Norway	via Denmark	..	..	1d
Cape of Good Hope	..	..		Spain	..	..	..	2d
China	via Southampton	2d		Sweden	via Denmark	4d
Constantinople	via Brindisi	2d		Switzerland	2d
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France						1d

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, will appear round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusement. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have long since given up, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PARTICULAR ATTRACTIONS.

THIS DAY AND NEXT WEEK.

Saturday (Aug. 10)—Extra Performance, Opera at Three.

Monday—Repetition of the Special Holiday Entertainments.—The Water Fête, Comic Aquatic Tournament, Tilting, Swimming, Walking the Pole, Tab-Races, Race of Clowns, Duck-Hunt, The Mermaid, Let Me Lie.

Tuesday—Opera at Three; Great Fireworks, at Nine.

Saturday—Special Entertainment in Opera House.

The Arts Courts and Collections, the Technological and Natural History Collections; all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; and the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturdays, Half a Crown; Guinea Season Tickets free.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

M. R. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS, MY AUNT'S SECRET (14th time) by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—VIOLIN PIANO—EAST QUADRANT.

The eminent Artist, M. ALFRED NOYER. Monday Evenings, from Eight; Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Afternoons, from Four. ERNEST MAITRE (Patente), 27, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C. 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have discontinued issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price has been established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Two-Page Engraving:—

THE MEETING OF MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE AT UJIJI, LAKE TANGANYIKA.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are as follow:—

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The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter.

Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms: To Australia, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 1s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 1s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

The Session of 1872 will not be brought to its formal close until a few hours after our present issue. But it is virtually over, and members who, a short time back, were all eagerness to press their independent views upon the House of Commons now gladly avail themselves of any reasonable excuse for not hindering the progress of necessary business. It will be more regular and more convenient to combine with a summary of the speech of dismissal a record of the legislation which the Session has produced. We merely note that, if a numerical argument be of any value, the product of measures passed this year is at present considerably less than that of 1871; but we do not attach much weight to this point, holding that laws, like opinions, *ponderantur, non numerantur*.

One Minister whose withdrawal was thought likely to mark the end of the Session will, for some time at least, remain in place. We were told that an infirmity of vision had compelled the amiable Lord Chancellor to place his resignation in the hands of the Premier, and that it had been accepted. The announcement has been contradicted, but in terms which seem to imply only that it was premature. The fact that Lord Hatherley finds himself less able than formerly to peruse voluminous documents is no news at all, and he has certainly earned the right to relieve himself of irksome labour when he shall please so to do. His resignation at this moment cannot be needless, the Session and the term being alike ended, and a Chancellor's duties being suspended. Many of us may have had the good fortune to see Queen's Conscience-Keepers, attired like one of their own keepers, giving proof on Scotch or Swiss mountains that the long vacation means a real holiday. Lord Hatherley may with perfect propriety—nay, with the hearty good-will of his countrymen—continue to hold the seals until a convenient period shall arrive for their transfer; and whenever that shall come, and he shall cede office, he will be told, most truthfully, in Dryden's words, that In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abbethdin With more discerning eyes or hands more clean.

At the close of the Session Mr. Childers returns to the Ministry, and becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The duties of the place have been

by him. The President of the French Republic would have utterly failed if the scene of his undertaking had been in any other country than La Belle France. There is in his nature a dash of romance which adapts his statesmanship to the genius of the people over whose affairs he has been called to preside. He is an orator who is never at a loss, and who is almost always impassioned, in his advocacy of the object upon which he has set his will. He has an almost intuitive knowledge of the men and the parties with which he is brought into contact. He knows what are the immediate wants of France, and he is ready to make any sacrifice with a view to meet those wants. He has a vast experience and has passed through a series of political and personal vicissitudes well fitted to teach him how best to turn that experience to account. In the ordinary sense of the term, he has not proved himself to be a wise ruler; but few will deny that, as President of the French Republic, from the first hour of his appointment by the Bordeaux Assembly until now, he has been a most sagacious one, and perhaps his very errors of policy and defects of temper have helped him through the critical period which he has just passed. Frenchmen cannot bear a dull ruler, however good; and certainly even Frenchmen will not accuse M. Thiers of any want of vivacity.

Well, the President has gone to make what he can of this snatch of rest under circumstances which will probably favour his keen enjoyment of it. The National Assembly has been persuaded by him to suspend its sittings until the middle of November. It has left behind it a Commission, representative of its authority, to watch over the administration of the government; but it is a Commission not likely to give M. Thiers the smallest trouble. The man who has been able to mesmerise the Assembly itself is not likely to yield up his power to any mere delegation of it. The truth is that during the next three months the members of the Assembly, like the President of the Republic, may expect to learn some wholesome truths in regard to the prevailing judgment of the French people. The colossal success of the loan, recently achieved, indicates that the policy of M. Thiers has at least restored self-confidence to the inhabitants of France. They believe once more in their own future. Possibly, the members of the National Assembly may learn from their constituents that it is not so much this or that particular form of government that the vast majority of Frenchmen care to obtain, as the security and repose necessary to the development of the vast material and moral resources of the country. Neither Monarchs nor Republicans will be able, as such, to lay hold upon the most active sympathies of the people. To an immense extent, the latter have staked their fortunes upon the future prosperity of France, and they are naturally indisposed to raise questions of force calculated to stunt the growth of that prosperity. In regard to this matter the max'm of M. Thiers will probably find general acceptance among his fellow-countrymen—namely, that “the Republic is the form of Government which divides the country the least.” For one thing, it exists; for another, it cannot be displaced save by internal convulsion; for a third, as experience has proved, it may be made as Conservative in its spirit and action as the choice, or even the fears, of the majority may desire. Whether what is now provisional will resolve itself into permanency may well be left to time and events. It is quite certain that any premature attempt to supplant what answers its purpose for the time being by any form of political machinery which has a more direct relation to logical consistency than to immediate and practical utility, would just now unsettle all the conditions upon which the early recovery of France from the effects of the war necessarily depend.

M. Thiers has earned his brief holiday, and, we trust, will enjoy it. His tastes are simple; his susceptibilities to the charms of Nature are keen; and his social habits are remarkably strong. We doubt if he will be able to dismiss the political affairs of his country from his mind, even for a day. But, at least, there is no reason to apprehend that they will assume a character likely to trouble the serenity of his mind. Probably, there are few public men of the present day—certainly none occupying so high a position as M. Thiers—to whom the European public will more heartily wish that a short change of scene and occupation may prove to be recreative of over-burdened and exhausted energies.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out. The Princess of Wales and the Princess of Leiningen dined with the Queen.

On the following day Major-General Schenck, Minister for the United States of America, General Sherman, and the Admiral and Captains of the United States squadron, at anchor in Southampton Water, arrived at Osborne, and were received by her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, entered the Drawing-room at a quarter to three o'clock, when the United States Minister presented the following officers to her Majesty:—General Sherman; Admiral Alden; Captain Temple, U.S.S. Wabash; Captain Bryson, U.S.S. Brooklyn; Captain Shufeldt, U.S.S. Congress; Captain Breese, U.S.S. Plymouth; Captain Wills, U.S.S. Shenandoah; Lieutenant-Commander Swann, U.S.S. Wachusett; Captain Simpson, Naval Attaché; and Colonel Audenved, A.D.C. to General Sherman. Bishop M'Ilwain, of Ohio, was also presented to her Majesty by General Schenck. The officers and Bishop M'Ilwain were afterwards presented

to Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. Previously to the presentation luncheon was served in the Dining-room. Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left Osborne for London. The Princess of Leiningen, who had passed the night at Osborne, returned on board the Victoria and Albert yacht.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, partook of luncheon with her Majesty. The Princess of Leiningen and the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie) arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the grounds of Osborne and visited the Princess of Wales at Osborne Cottage. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Duchess of Sutherland, drove out. The Right Hon. H. Bruce and Major Burne (who was private secretary to the late Earl of Mayo) arrived at Osborne and dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen took her customary out-of-door exercise. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Right Hon. H. Bruce, and Major Burne left Osborne. Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty. The Dowager Countess of Dunmore and Lady A. Murray were received by the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, and Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with the Queen.

Tuesday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Leiningen, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the grounds, accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

The Court is expected to leave Osborne for Scotland early in the ensuing week.

Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at Goodwood Races. The Princess of Wales, with her youthful family, continued at Osborne Cottage during the absence of the Prince. His Royal Highness will leave Osborne for Weymouth next week, in the Royal yacht, for the purpose of declaring the Harbour of Refuge open, upon which occasion the Channel fleet will be assembled in Portland roadstead. After the ceremonial the Prince will return to Osborne. The Princess has sent a large quantity of toys for the use of the children in the Great Ormond-street Children's Hospital.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Hon. Elliott Yorke, arrived at Dover, from Calais, by the special mail-steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, at 3.35 on Thursday morning. His Royal Highness at once proceeded to the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway by the 4.15 a.m. mail train.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Convalescent Homes at Dunoon on Monday. They arrived at Ardriishaig on Tuesday, and a Royal salute was fired from the Lochgilhead battery. About six they left for their yacht, on board which they remained for the night.

Prince Arthur arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, in his yacht Rosebud.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Homburg.

The Duchess of Cambridge left Kew on Wednesday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to the White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last, from Molecombe Lodge, Goodwood.

The Emperor Napoleon left Chiselhurst on Monday for Bognor. The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial are on a tour in Scotland. They arrived at Inverness on Tuesday evening, the Prince visiting the Fall of Foyers on the way. On arriving at Inverness a large crowd lined the streets and cheered the party.

His Excellency the Italian Minister left the Italian Legation yesterday evening for Italy, on leave. Count Maffei will act as Charge-d'Affaires during Chevalier Cadorna's absence.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town for Knowsley.

The Earl of St. Germans has left Dover-street for Port Eliot, Cornwall.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left town for Homburg.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his son, the member for Whitby, left town on Saturday for Hawarden Castle.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

The Marine Aquarium at Brighton is to be opened next Monday, and will doubtless be visited by thousands of people during the Congress of the British Association of Science. This establishment, which promises to be a great help to the popular study of an interesting branch of zoology, as well as to supply the seaside loungers with constant means of rational entertainment, has been formed by an enterprising joint-stock company. The engineer whom they employed was Mr. Eugenius Birch, of Westminster, who constructed the Western Promenade Pier; the architect of the buildings was Mr. Nightingale. The Aquarium, which extends a length of 715 ft., with an average width of 100 ft., is situated on the shore at the east end, below the cliff of the Marine Parade, towards Kemp Town; it occupies the whole space between the toll house and gate leading to the Old Chain Pier, and the Old Chain Pier itself. The principal entrance to the Aquarium is opposite the Royal Albion Hotel, at the bottom of the Steyne. As it stands on a lower level, its roof only can be seen from the Steyne and Marine Parade, and it therefore does not interfere with the sea view from the road and houses. On the other side, towards the sea, it overlooks a new road continuing the Junction Parade to the east, which connects the King's-road, the sea-front of the older town, with the Marine Parade above, and with the projected Undercliff-road in the direction of Rottingdean.

When the visitor has descended three broad flights of granite steps and reached the floor of the entrance-court, he is 20 ft. below the roadway of the Marine Parade. The entrance court is 58 ft. by 30 ft. and facing the visitor as he descends is the western elevation of the Aquarium, 18 ft. high and of the same breadth as the Court. The style of architecture is Composite, and is well suited to the site. The front of the building consists of five circular-headed arches, connected and

supported by coupled ornamented terra-cotta columns. The arches are continued on each hand of the visitor back nearly to the lower steps. On the left, or to the north, some of the arches are open in order to afford entrance to the Aquarium restaurant. On the right, or seaward, hand the arches are, of course, closed; but niches are left, in which statuary will be placed. The architectural structure thus inclosing three sides of the entrance court has a cornice in red and light buff colour and a mosaic frieze which carries this scriptural quotation, “And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life.” From the keystone of each arch springs a Nereid, or Mermaid, in high relief; and the capitals of the columns are elaborated into tritons, sea foliage, and shells. Zones which relieve the columns are varied with scallop shells and seaweed. This entrance court is adorned with a fountain, statuary, and ornaments on the landings of the descending approach.

The refreshment-room, or restaurant (45 ft. by 35 ft.), is constructed partly under the brickwork arches on which the Marine Parade has been widened. The inner roof is, therefore, vaulted in plain semicircle, a lightsome effect being given by the sky-blue colouring, which is relieved with golden stars. The rest of the ceiling is of glass, partly stained. The columns supporting the roof harmonise with those of the outer court. A door on the eastern side admits to the entrance-hall, or vestibule, of the building, 100 ft. from north to south and 50 ft. from east to west. The glass roof is borne on wrought-iron ribs, which are pierced in ornamental patterns, and which are supported by columns matching in design and ornamentation those already seen. Colour is here used to aid the effect, red and scarlet being toned with blue and soberer hues that graduate into the pure white of the scallop shells in the zones. The brickwork, as in the outer court and refreshment-room, is red, black, and buff, worked into tasteful designs and pleasing patches of colour. Terra-cotta is also used with good effect. The floor here, as throughout the building, is of encaustic tiles, laid in geometrical patterns. Heat will come from hot-water pipes under the flooring. The entrance-hall will not only furnish a pleasant lounge and promenade; it will also be used as a lecture-room and for scientific conversations.

Beyond the entrance-hall is the Aquarium. Having entered under one of the two semicircular arches, a long double cloister of bold pointed Gothic architecture is seen stretching in a fine perspective of nearly 500 ft. Midway in the vista, a brighter but still dim light tells where the central court has been constructed for some of the largest tanks; and still further on another gleaming burst shows where the “cross corridor” marks the site of the conservatory, beyond which is seen a large waterfall, completing what must be a very agreeable scene to eyes wearied by the glaring bright sunshine of a Brighton summer day.

The Aquarium proper is divided into three corridors, which we will describe in their order of position as we proceed eastward through them.

The first corridor, which is reached from the entrance-hall through five enriched archways, is divided into nineteen bays, and is covered with an elegant groined roof of parti-coloured brick, the arches, diagonal ribs, and central bosses being of Bath stone. The extreme length of this noble apartment is 220 ft. This is broken most effectively by a central square 55 ft. by 45 ft., the groined and vaulted roof of which forms a kind of cloister round the square, while the central portion is covered with an elaborate ornamental iron roof, partly glazed with antique coloured glass. In the centre of the square is to be placed a terra-cotta fountain of elegant design and elaborate workmanship.

On each side of corridor No. 1 are ranged the tanks, twenty-eight in number. The dimensions of these tanks range from 55 ft. by 30 ft. to 11 ft. 6 in. to 20 ft. The largest, occupying the whole north side of the square, is over 100 ft. in length, and capable of accommodating the largest-sized whale, or, if need be, the famous sea-serpent itself. The front work of the tank is composed of Portland stone, ornamental iron, and heavy plate glass, which is secured to stone and iron work by waterproof cement. The light transmitted to this corridor is wholly transmitted through the water, and produces a beautiful effect, which the interposition of the elegant central hall and fountain serves to heighten. Down the centre runs a stately arcade, the columns of which are alternately white, blue, and grey marble, supporting a roof, the interstices of which are filled with varicoloured bricks. The capitals of the pillars in the central hall will illustrate the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

At the eastern extremity of the first corridor we enter the second or cross corridor, the architectural details of which are similar to those we have just seen. The dimensions of this apartment are 80 ft. by 23 ft. No tanks are to be found here, its main purpose being to serve as an approach to the conservatory, the first corridor, and the terraces. The latter are built over, and are approached by flights of stone steps from the first corridor as well as by similar flights from the entrance-hall. These will be used as public promenades.

The conservatory, which is entered at the junction of the first and second corridors, is 160 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high. It is chiefly intended as a lounge and resting-place, and is plentifully decorated with every description of marine plants, polypia, ferns, and miniature aquaria. The north wall will be covered with ornamental rockwork, in front of which will be placed a series of shallow tanks on a descending grade, intended to illustrate the culture of salmon. At the eastern extremity of the conservatory cavernous rockwork will occupy a considerable space. A picturesque grotto and a miniature cascade add a fresh charm to this popular feature of the exhibition. A saloon for rest, 50 ft. by 20 ft., commodiously fitted with seats, will also occupy a place near the upper end of the conservatory.

Corridor No. 3 runs parallel with, and is of the same length as, the conservatory, and 23 ft. wide. It contains twenty tanks, part of which are intended for fresh and part for salt water fish. The fronts of these tanks are constructed of Ransom's patent concrete stone—a new material. In this corridor small objects requiring minute inspection are arranged on tables.

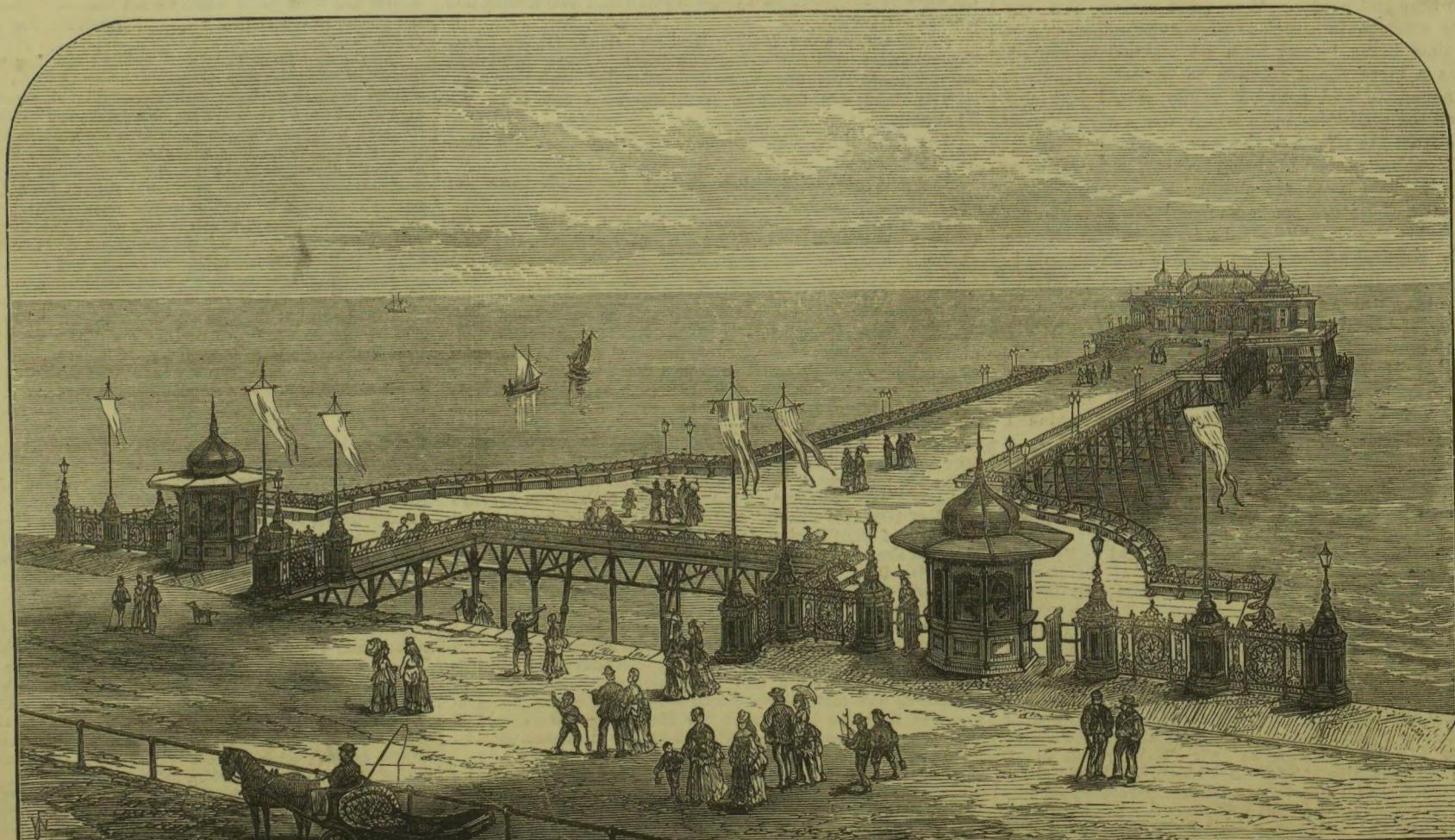
At the eastern extremity of this corridor are located the engines and store tanks, boiler, gentlemen's retiring-rooms, naturalists' room, and another flight of steps, which lead to the terrace. The water for the fish-tanks will be supplied by means of pumps from the main reservoirs, which occupy the whole basement of the building; and by the judicious arrangement of pipes laid through the walls of the several tanks the water (without which the denizens of this marine palace would quickly cease to live) will be kept constantly in circulation throughout the entire building.

Invalid and Bath chairs will enter the aquarium by two inclined passages, constructed expressly for the purpose near the south or sea wall. Outside, and at the extreme eastern end of the aquarium, will stand the manager's residence.

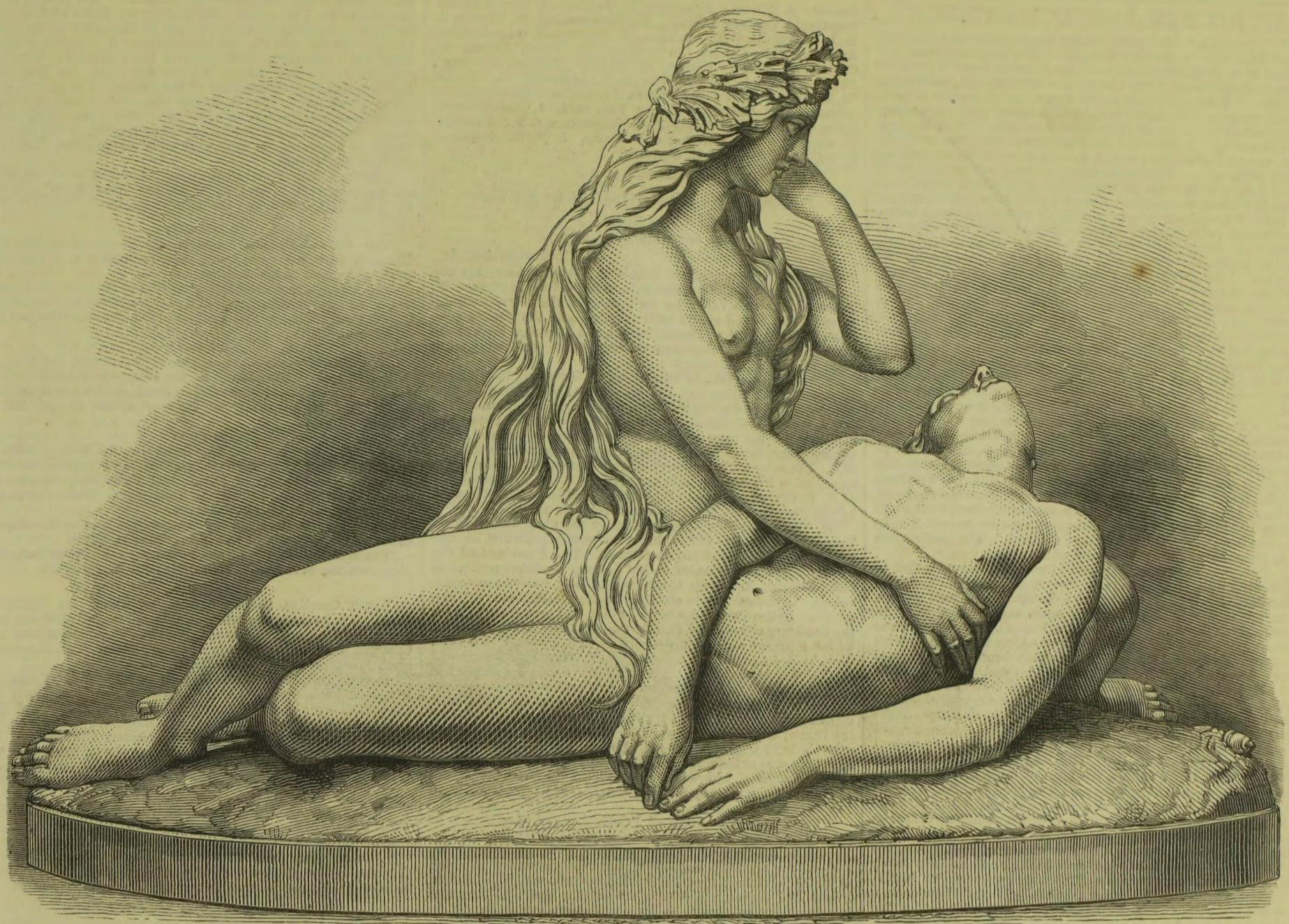
The excavation for this great work was commenced July, 1870; the first brick was laid Feb. 2, 1871; and the whole work is now finished, at a cost of £50,000.



MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.



THE NEW PIER AT HASTINGS.



"THE SIREN AND THE DROWNED LEANDER," BY J. DURHAM, A.R.A.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"CARTING SEAWEED, COAST OF NORMANDY," BY S. BIRF.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE NEW PIER AT HASTINGS.

The opening of the newly-constructed promenade pier at Hastings took place last Monday. The ceremony was presided over by Earl Granville, in his office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This pier is one of those designed by Mr. Eugenius Birch, of Westminster, consisting of a series of cast-iron columns, fixed in the bottom with screw piles, supporting wrought-iron diagonal girders, upon which is laid a broad wooden deck. It resembles the West Pier at Brighton, except in the erection of a large pavilion or saloon at the head or seaward end of the pier. The entire length from the shore is 910 ft.; the deck is 45 ft. wide in the middle part of its length, but 190 ft. wide at the shore end, and 130 ft. deep at the seaward head. The saloon or pavilion, in an Oriental style of architecture, is 150 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, and 30 ft. in height. It will hold 2000 persons. The floor of the saloon is raised 3 ft. above the deck. The site of the pier is directly opposite the garden of the East Sussex Infirmary, at that part of the parade which formerly marked the division between Hastings and St. Leonards. There are two entrances to the pier, one at each side; between them is a large square space left open, and the passage at each entrance is over an iron grating, instead of the close deck planking, to prevent damage to the pier from the sea, which sometimes in a gale of wind strikes the wall here with very great force. The sides of the pier are occupied with a continuous line of seating, to the length, in all, of 2600 ft. Near the ascent to the saloon is an opening on each side, with broad flights of steps, leading down to the landing-stages, which are connected by a transverse gallery beneath the deck. The landing-stages, each 200 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, afford convenience to yachts or pleasure-boats, for landing and embarking, in any state of the tide; at the head of the pier, in the lowest tides of the year, there is a depth of 3 ft. to 5 ft. The pier commands a beautiful view of the coast from Fairlight to Bexhill. This pier has been constructed by a local company, with a capital of £25,000. The contractors are Messrs. R. Laidlaw and Sons, of Glasgow.

The proceedings on Monday began with the reception of Earl Granville at the railway station, where the Mayor of Hastings, Mr. Ross, attended, with the other municipal officers, the borough members (Mr. T. Brassey and Mr. Kay Shuttleworth), and the Vicar (the Rev. Dr. Crosse). An address was presented to his Lordship, and a procession was formed, with a guard of honour of artillery and rifle volunteers, coastguard men, and the fire brigade, to conduct him and Lady Granville to the Queen's Hotel. Sir John Bennett, Sheriff of London, and Prince Hassan and Yussuf of Egypt, arrived by the same train. They were met at the hotel by the directors of the pier company, and went in another procession to the pier, the rain falling heavily, so that the persons on foot were obliged to put up their umbrellas; and Countess Granville, Mrs. Brassey, and Mrs. Bennett, on leaving their carriages, were drawn to the pier in Bath chairs. The Lord Warden, with the directors and the municipal authorities, walked along both sides of the pier and declared it open; a salute was fired by guns on the pier-head and by Mr. Brassey's steam-yacht *Eothen*, which lay close by. The company then sat down, 600 at table, to a lunch in the pavilion or saloon at the pier-head. Mr. Brassey, M.P., was in the chair, and proposed the health of the Lord Warden, in reply to which Earl Granville made a pleasant speech. In the evening there was a concert in the saloon, and a display of fireworks from Mr. Brassey's yacht.

"THE SIREN AND DROWNED LEANDER."

Mr. J. Durham, A.R.A., the distinguished sculptor of this group, exhibits two plaster models of it, preparatory to its execution in marble—the one in the Royal Academy, the other in the International Exhibition. We have already noticed the group in our review of the sculpture at Burlington House. The conception is founded on the late legend that one of the Sirens became enamoured of Leander, on seeing him swim the Hellespont to Hero, and evoked the storm that drowned him. Hood tells the story pathetically in one of his poems, from which the sculptor quotes the following lines:—

Here he lies, his head across my knees,
And lips more chilly than the chilly waves.
* * * * *
She says 'tis love hath bribed her to this deed,
The glancing of his eye did so bewitch her;
Oh, bootless theft! unprofitable meed!
Love's treasury is sack'd, but she no richer.

"CARTING SEA-WEED, NORMANDY."

The spirited little picture, by Mr. S. Bird, which we have engraved from the Academy Exhibition, represents an incident often to be witnessed on the neighbouring French coast. The thrifty peasantry along the coast carefully collect the seaweed, or "vraic," as it is locally called, which the Atlantic washes on shore and leaves on the sand and shingle at ebb-tide. Vraic is largely employed for manure; it is prized for its chemical properties, iodine being one of its constituents; some kinds are used medicinally, and even as food. It is a picturesque sight to come across one of the lumbering, primitive-looking carts du pays, taking in its olive-green load, drawn by the heavy but shapely Normandy horses, with their rude and huge harness and trappings; to see the comely and vivacious bare-legged Normandy girls raking up the weed, and as they do so always keeping up a lively conversation with the blue-bloused carter, as he leisurely adjusts the dank burden.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WEYMOUTH.

The programme for the ceremony of inaugurating Portland Breakwater on Saturday (to-day) may be considered complete.

The Prince of Wales will arrive at 12.30 p.m., and as his yacht comes abreast of the southernmost of the ironclads the whole of the fleet will man yards, previous to which a salute will be fired. The Board of Admiralty and the Admirals and Captains of the Fleet will assemble on board the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* to attend his Royal Highness and receive him on landing at the breakwater. Upon a signal being given that the stone is in its place the yards will be again manned and a salute fired. The officers of the fleet will return to their vessels and steam away immediately. On the conclusion of the ceremony at the breakwater the Portland Local Board will be introduced to the Prince by Lord Portman and an address presented to his Royal Highness. A guard of honour of the 77th Regiment, with their band, will receive the Prince at the breakwater and also at the Weymouth Pier. A Captain's guard of honour of the yeomanry cavalry will attend at the Gloucester Hotel during the stay of the Royal visitor. An address, prepared by Dr. Drew, will be presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Weymouth at the pier.

Among the gentlemen who have exerted themselves to make the event a great success Mr. Edwards, one of the members for Weymouth, takes a conspicuous place.

The following is a corrected list of the ships which are to be present:—Minotaur, 26, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hornby,

Captain R. Gibson; Agincourt, 28, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald; Captain Adeane; Northumberland, 28, Captain J. H. L. Alexander, C.B.; Achilles, 26, flagship of Rear-Admiral Randolph, C.B.; Captain R. V. Hamilton; Black Prince, 28, Captain E. Lacy; Hector, 18, Captain Thomas Cochran; Valiant, 18, Captain C. Buckley, V.C.; Hercules, 14, Captain W. M. Dowell, C.B.; Resistance, 16, Captain Montgomerie; Audacious, 14, Captain C. Hope; Vanguard, 14, Captain David Spain; Sultan, 12, Captain E. W. Vansittart, C.B.; Penelope, 11, Captain Charles Wake; and Lively, 2, paddle despatch vessel, Commander E. H. Seymour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Season is over. Now that the National Assembly has separated for its summer and autumnal holidays, and that M. Thiers has quitted Versailles for Tourville, the few representatives of the *grand monde* still remaining in the capital have hastened to take their departure too, and Paris has become the prey of the usual invasion of tourists which invariably takes place at the present season.

The Assembly held its last sitting on Saturday last, having elected, the preceding day, the customary Commission de Permanence, whose duty it is to watch over all the measures of the Government during the recess. The most noteworthy members of the new commission are Generals Frébault and Changarnier, the Ducs de Broglie and Larocheoucauld, and MM. Laboulaye d'Haussonville and Lefèvre-Pontalis. The commission has already held two sittings, under the presidency of M. Grévy, who seems to have been invested with full powers by the President of the Republic during his absence.

M. Thiers left Versailles on Monday morning, and while at Trouville will reside at the château obligingly placed at his disposal by his old friend Baron Cordier. The President of the Republic was accompanied on his journey by Madame Thiers, Mdlle. Dosne, M. Mignet the historian, and his two aide-de-camps, Captains Faye and de Salignac-Fénélon. Upon arriving at the Deauville station, which had been decorated for the occasion, at half-past four in the afternoon, he was received by the military and civil authorities and escorted to a quiet little brougham waiting outside, which immediately conveyed him to the Château Cordier. A considerable number of people had collected at the railway station to witness his arrival, and the streets through which he had to pass were thronged with sightseers anxious to catch a glimpse of the veteran Chief of the State; but the crowd was not so enthusiastic as he might possibly have wished it to be. Hats were raised, it is true, but there was not a single acclamation as he passed along. The Minister of War, who will remain with the President of the Republic during his sojourn at Trouville, has been detained in Paris for a few days.

The strikes in the north of France have at length come to an end, and the workmen have resumed their occupations. The authorities appear to have acted very energetically in the matter, and a certain number of the more riotous of the men on strike have been sent before the correctional tribunals of Douai and Arras, which have condemned them to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to two years.

Count de Kératry has resigned his post of Préfet of the department of Bouches du Rhône. M. de Kératry had been on bad terms with the General Council of the department ever since his appointment; and, the Government having declined to propose the dissolution of the Council at the very end of the session, the Count has thought proper to send in his resignation. His administration at Marseilles has been very energetic, and he has invariably succeeded in controlling the passions of the Democratic party.

An event unexampled in the history of the French Bar has taken place at the Assize Court at Versailles. An individual named Loutrel was accused, in conjunction with a woman of German origin, named Meyer, of having had relations with the enemy during the late war. M. Lachaud had consented to become his counsel, and M. Jules Favre had accepted the post of defender of the woman Meyer. At the opening of the court the foreman of the jury handed a note to the Judge stating that if M. Jules Favre pleaded, the jury would not be able to consider the facts of the case with impartiality. Anxious to avoid any scandalous scene between the counsel and the jury, the Judge postponed the trial until the next session, but not until both M. Lachaud and M. Jules Favre had protested against this conduct on the part of the jury. The French press comment very severely on the conduct of the jury.

The *Figaro* of Monday morning published an autograph letter of Prince von Bismarck, written by him to his wife on the morrow of Sedan, which the editor had announced would throw much additional light upon that defeat, so disastrous for the French arms, and upon the conditions of peace which could have been then obtained. Except on a few points of detail, however, the letter throws no additional light on the matter whatever. The remainder of Monday's *Figaro* was composed of a series of ingenious articles more or less in defence of the Empire.

ITALY.

The King has declined the invitation of the Emperor of Germany to be present at the military manoeuvres at Potsdam in September next.

The municipal elections in Rome and the provinces have everywhere resulted in the success of the Moderate Liberal candidates by large majorities.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus appears to be meeting with a continued triumph during his progress through the provinces. At San Sebastian his Majesty held a review of his troops, attended a banquet, and received the congratulations of the Corporation of the city and other authorities.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at noon on Saturday at Wels, where he was received, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, by the Archduke Charles Louis, who accompanied the Emperor William on his journey to Salzburg, where his Majesty arrived at 4.45 p.m.

A month hence the city of Berlin will be the scene of a great Imperial meeting—the visit of the Emperor of Russia and his son, and their reception by the German Emperor. It is expected that during the stay of the Russian Sovereign in Berlin the Emperor of Austria will also be the guest of the Emperor William.

Three thousand guests have been at Munich attending the festival of the 400th year of Munich University. Deputations were present from Austrian, Swiss, Dutch, Swedish, and English Universities. Professor Max Müller was commissioned to convey the felicitations of the University of Oxford, and was elected by the representatives of the Universities of Holland and Sweden assembled at Munich to act as their spokesman. All the German Universities were represented. On Thursday

there was a grand procession of professors and students in costume to the University. Dr. Döllinger's festal address was confined to a survey of the historical development of the University. In the evening, notwithstanding a drenching rain, there was a torchlight procession of 2000 students, who assembled before the King's Palace and sang the National Anthem, amid the enthusiasm of the people. The King came out to thank them. The festivities lasted until Saturday, and during the time it seems to have been understood that there should be a cessation of hostilities between the religious parties. The King decorated Dr. Döllinger with the Order of Merit of the Bavarian Crown.

The Faculty of Political Economy in the Munich University has conferred the degree of Doctor upon Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Stuart Mill, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

DENMARK.

The Crown Princess Louisa (only daughter of the King of Sweden) gave birth, last Saturday, to a son—the prospective heir to the crown.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia arrived at Copenhagen on Thursday week, and was received by the King, Queen, Crown Prince and Princess, and the members of the diplomatic body.

RUSSIA.

The Czar reviewed the garrison of Moscow on the field of Khodinskoe on the 1st inst. In the afternoon his Majesty was present at a rifle contest, and afterwards visited the theatre.

A great fire occurred on Tuesday at the annual fair at Nizhni-Novgorod.

TURKEY.

Midhal Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier, in place of Mahmoud Pacha; Kiamil Pacha has been nominated President of the Council of State; and Fazy Bey has been re-appointed Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Safet Pacha has been appointed Minister of Justice.

A meeting of the foreign Ministers was held on Tuesday to examine the question of judicial reforms in Egypt.

The Khedive, who returned to Cairo on Saturday last, has presented the Sultan with 50,000 Martini-Henry rifles.

AMERICA.

North Carolina State elections were held on Thursday week. The latest and nearly-complete returns indicate that the Republicans have carried North Carolina, electing Mr. Caldwell Governor and the entire State ticket. The Democrats have, however, a majority in the Legislature.

General Dix, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, and Mr. Frederick Douglass have written letters supporting General Grant for the presidency; and Mr. Banks has declared in favour of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Speaker Blaines has addressed a letter to Mr. Sumner in which he strongly reproaches the senator for abandoning the Republican party, aiding the restoration of the Democrats, and delivering the negroes over to their enemies.

The Japanese Ambassadors to England sailed, on Wednesday week, from New York to Liverpool.

A brilliant aurora appeared on Saturday, extending from New York to Cincinnati.

MEXICO.

Advices from New York state that the Mexican Congress has proclaimed an amnesty, and ordered the presidential elections to take place in consequence of the death of Juarez.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the above mail we have advices from Bombay to July 12; Madras, July 10; Calcutta, July 9; from Hong-Kong to June 22; from Sydney to June 15; and from Melbourne to June 19, &c.

INDIA.

The Calcutta fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Lord Mayo amounts to £6400, so that Lady Mayo's wish that this testimonial might take the form of an equestrian statue will at once be carried into effect. The subscriptions for memorials to the late Viceroy in the North West Provinces and Bombay are also sufficiently ample to provide for the erection of suitable monuments. In the Madras Presidency, says the *Madras Athenaeum*, people have not been moved with the same spirit as that which instigated the people of Calcutta and the North West. The consequence is that Madras will not be in a position to boast of a statue or other fitting memorial of the late Viceroy.

Cholera is reported to be prevalent on the Looshai frontier, and a few cases have occurred near Calcutta.

The *Times of India* says that there has been a very foolish panic at Saugor, Central Provinces. The Europeans there got an idea that the men of the 40th Madras Native Infantry stationed there were disaffected. Consequently women and children were hastily removed, guards were strengthened, and the European inhabitants panic-stricken. It turns out that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumour.

Lord Northbrook is still at Simla. His Lordship has forwarded 1000 rupees to the Burdwan Fever Fund, and has given 250 rupees to the Madras races.

One of the cyclones which periodically sweep across the Bay of Bengal has committed devastation among the local shipping. The Omaha, of Liverpool, was driven ashore on Saugor Buffs, not far from Calcutta. All the light-ships in the Hooghly were carried away, and the station of Balasore, over which the storm broke with great fury, has been wrecked.

A great camp, it is telegraphed from India, will be formed in the Punjab in the beginning of January. It will consist of thirty regiments of cavalry and infantry and ten batteries. The same despatch states that ten native regiments have received Enfield rifles, leaving only six furnished with the old weapon.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *China Mail* states that the settlement of the audience question is postponed until next spring. The Japanese Envoy and a Chinese Commissioner were revising the Chino-Japanese treaty. Baron von Richthofen was about to publish a narrative of his recent explorations. Coolie agents and Macao kidnappers had been arrested at Swatow. Much excitement had been caused at Macao by an intimation from the Canton Viceroy that the supply of provisions from that city will be stopped if the blockading revenue steamers are interfered with, and a collision seemed imminent. A fort was being built below Canton under foreign supervision and armed with Krupp guns. An eight-gun (Krupp) Chinese steam-corvette was at Canton, entirely manned and officered by Chinese. The hulk, engines, and fittings were all constructed at Foochow.

From Japan we learn that the telegraph from Hiogo to Kioto was completed, and a notification warning people against damaging telegraph-poles had been issued. The burned-down portion of Jeddo is, it is announced, to be rebuilt "on the foreign principle." The Government had suppressed promiscuous bathing in exposed localities and the sale of indecent pictures and toys.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from the *Melbourne Argus* that the Duffy Ministry, after a debate which lasted over five days, were defeated, in a full House, by a majority of five, on an amend-

ment on the address in reply to the Governor's speech. The amendment charged the Government with an abuse of patronage, and declared that the Assembly had no confidence in his Excellency's advisers. Mr. Duffy endeavoured to induce his Excellency to dissolve Parliament, but was unsuccessful. A new Administration has been formed by Mr. Francis. The *Melbourne Age* states that the new Ministry were sworn in on June 10, and the policy of the new Government was announced a day or two afterwards by Mr. Francis, in the course of an address to the electors of Richmond. The existing tariff is not to be touched. A bill for regulating mining upon private property is to be introduced at once. New railways are to be commenced as rapidly as possible; and for that purpose a fresh loan will, if necessary, be raised. A new Education Bill is promised, in which education is to be made compulsory; primary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is to be provided without the payment of fees, and all new State schools are to be unsectarian.

The Victorian Mint was opened on June 13, and coining began.

The last news relative to the trans-continental telegraph line is of a more favourable character, and sanguine hopes are entertained that within a few weeks direct communication with Europe will be established.

The foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in Victoria. It is supposed to have been introduced there by an imported bull. The herds in which it appeared have all been destroyed.

The quantity of preserved meat exported from the colony for the four weeks ending June 8 was 950,000 lb.

The deadlock in Queensland is at an end. The Government and the Opposition have come to an understanding, and the business of the colony is progressing.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of June 15 says that further discoveries of tin have been made in the northern districts of New South Wales, and of copper and gold in the western and northern interior. The yield of the New South Wales gold-fields for the past five months shows an increase of nearly 66 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

In Fiji the Government has still a good deal to contend with, but it appears to be resolute, and the most respectable portion of the residents seems determined to support it.

The King of the Belgians has conferred on Professor Donaldson the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that Sir Moses Montefiore has been received with the greatest courtesy by the Emperor of Russia, and it has reason to believe that his mission (to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Russia and Roumania) has been to a high degree successful.

Lord Lyons has been informed by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that special instructions have been sent to the police agents on the Franco-Swiss and Franco-Italian frontiers to allow British subjects to enter and quit France without passports.

Gustav Emil Devrient, the celebrated German comedian, died recently at Dresden, at the age of sixty-nine. He was the youngest of three brothers who, inheriting the histrionic genius of their father, Louis Devrient, have for many years adorned the stages of Berlin, Dresden, and Hanover.

The Association Générale d'Alsace-Lorraine has given notice to the inhabitants of the districts lately ceded to the Germans that, on Sept. 30, the option of making a declaration that they are French citizens will cease, and calls upon them to take the necessary steps without loss of time to take rank for themselves and children as French subjects.

A duel is stated to have been fought on the 4th inst., on the Prussian territory near Spa, between the Prince of Soutzo and the Marquis Albert de Cavalho, of Buenos Ayres, who was accused of having insulted the Princess of Soutzo. They fought with swords, and were both slightly wounded—the one in the arm, the other in the left cheek.

A letter from Bonn states that more than 300 gymnasts have arrived there, 150 of whom are from Darmstadt, to take part in the great gymnastic fête. Two hundred of them are lodged in the camp. On Saturday forenoon the organising committee met, and the first séance of the society was held. In addition to many towns of Germany and German Austria, New York, St. Petersburg, London, Strasburg, and Metz are represented by delegates.

There is nothing to report of the Arbitration Court except that it goes steadily on. Strict secrecy is being successfully observed, says one of the despatches, in the interest of the public, in order to prevent stockjobbing. Another says absolutely no information is afforded as to the particulars of the sittings. No official communication will be made until a final settlement is arrived at. The English representatives have presented a Supplementary Case, with the object of establishing that England faithfully carried out the law of the land in respect of the Confederate cruisers.

Prince Bismarck recently celebrated at Varzin his "silver wedding." Only a small number of near relations and old friends were present; but 192 telegrams, and a still greater number of written congratulations, were received. Among them were messages from the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and other members of the Imperial family, and from the King of Bavaria.—On Sunday, July 21, M. Sebastian Künig, of St. Gall, and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. The *Swiss Times* states that more than fifty children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren followed the happy pair to the church, where the second marriage ceremony was performed by one of their own sons.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* says:—News has come from Massowah that an expedition of 2000 Egyptian soldiers, with Remington rifles, mitrailleuses, and cannon, on July 1, seized the Abyssinian provinces of Bogos, Hulhal, Bejuk, and Mana, by order of the Viceroy, in accordance with the solicitations of the Abyssinian Moslems, and with the approval of the Government at Constantinople. The Swiss Munginger Bey, Governor of Massowah, has command of the expedition, which has been conducted with great secrecy. It is stated that the conquest of Abyssinia can be completed in three weeks by the Egyptian troops in Bogos. The Emperor Kassai marches on Addo with 10,000 men, and it is rumoured that he demands the surrender of the Egyptians and their cannon. It is thought, however, that Kassai can do nothing, as he has no adequate arms; and it is feared that all Abyssinia will fall, and Munginger be named King. The pretext of the movement is the necessity of taking charge of the route between Massowah on the Red Sea, and Bogos, along which civil war and highway robbery have made travelling impossible. The Abyssinian Queen Mestita asked, it is stated, the Viceroy's protection against Christians, upon which the King of Shoo, being greatly enraged, made her prisoner, and she is now in his hands. The Egyptian troops will next attack Magdala, and to effect the capture of this stronghold 3000 more men are expected from Suez. Several European adventurers have joined the force in order to share the spoil.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Anstiss, George William, to be Vicar of Ivybridge.
- Batcheller, C.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Bilton.
- Bund, Frederick; Rural Dean of Conduor.
- Clowes, A.; Vicar of Clee, St. Margaret's, Salop.
- Coulson, John; Vicar of Holy Trinity, South Shields.
- Dewes, Arthur Charles; Chaplain of the Wilts County Gaol, Devizes.
- Dixon, Henry John; Vicar of Yarncombe.
- Eaton, J. R. Turner; Rural Dean of Warwick.
- Elder, W. A.; Curate of Weasenham, Brandon, Norfolk.
- Groves, W. K.; Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire.
- Haynes, E. C.; Vicar of Swinfield, Goole.
- Jacob, E.; Bengal Chaplain and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta.
- Jephson, Henry; Rector of Ayott St. Peter, Welwyn.
- Lee, T. F.; Rector of Thorndon, Suffolk.
- Lempriere, F. D.; Rector of Kirkley, Suffolk.
- Maber, J. S.; Curate of Kidsgrove, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Malcolmson, J.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Deptford.
- Muscroft, J. W.; Rector of Thorne, Yorkshire.
- Richmond, J. H.; Vicar of Sherburn, Durham.
- Rogers, William Moyle; Vicar of Stapleford, Wilts.
- Scrivenor, Arthur; Vicar of Hornastle.
- Stephenson, Joseph; Curate of Harvington, Worcester.
- Trollope, John J.; Vicar of Lydney-with-Aylburton, Surrogate.
- Tuson, Henry; Vicar of Flitton, Suffolk.

Mr. W. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, Bristol, has given £1000 to the restoration fund of Bristol Cathedral.

The new Fort Military Church, near Gosport, was opened on Sunday week.

The prebendal stall of Leighton Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. Basil Beridge.

The Company of Old Testament Revisers have concluded their twelfth session. The second revision of the Pentateuch was completed as far as Leviticus xvi.

The following are the preachers at St. Paul's on Sunday mornings during this month:—Aug. 11, the Rev. T. Griffith; 18, the Rev. C. Marshall; 25, the Rev. W. J. Irons. Canon Liddon occupies the pulpit in the afternoons.

Some new school buildings, which have just been erected in Camberwell New-road, in connection with the new church of St. John the Divine, now being erected in Vassall-road, Brixton, were formally opened on Thursday week,

On Tuesday week the new national schools at Broadwell, Derbyshire, of which the foundation-stone was laid in December last, were opened by R. Nesfield, Esq., as the representative of the Duke of Rutland, amid much rejoicing.

The ancient Church of St. Michael, Warwick (which is used as a blacksmith's shop) is to be restored, as a testimonial to the Rev. J. Boudier, resigning St. Mary's, at the age of ninety, after sixty years' service as Vicar.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held yesterday, at the offices, Southampton-street. The chair was occupied by Capel Cure, Esq. Mr. Pigott, secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that 246 cases were received during the past year with a sum of £3462.

On Monday the Bishop of Llandaff reopened the parish church at Llanwenarth-ultra, near Abergavenny. The nave of this church was built twelve years ago, and the work recently carried out comprises the addition of a new chancel, with organ chamber and vestry, and a new north aisle.

The thirteenth annual festival of the Norfolk and Suffolk Church Choral Association was held in Norwich Cathedral on Tuesday week. The choir of the day comprised 783 voices—viz., 418 trebles, 82 altos, 93 tenors, and 110 basses. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope.

Christ Church, St. Helen's, Swansea, which has been erected, at a cost of £2800, by Mr. John William Clark, of that town, "as a thank-offering for mercies vouchsafed to him during a long life," has been opened by the Bishop of St. David's. The seats are free, and will accommodate 600 persons.

The Rev. Dr. J. Griffith, one of the Canons of Rochester Cathedral, having retired from the canonry, the Rev. Joseph Merriman Hamilton, M.A., Rector of Frant, succeeds him. Dr. Griffith marked his retirement from the canonry by presenting £3000 towards the restoration of the cathedral, which is now being carried out under Sir G. G. Scott.

The Bradford School Board have adopted builders' tenders for five schools, a portion of the number intended to be erected in various parts of the borough. The total expenditure in erecting these five schools, irrespective of the cost of sites, will be £44,221, which is nearly £20,000 in excess of the estimates made by the architects at the time the plans were prepared.

The Bishop of London, on Tuesday morning, consecrated a new church which has been erected in Cleveland-road, Islington. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and an ecclesiastical district has been assigned to it out of the parish of St. Paul's, Ball's-pond, of which the Rev. W. R. Morrison, M.A., is the Vicar.

Crown Church, Cornwall, was reopened on the 25th ult., after having been restored by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, at a cost of £2000; the Bishop of Exeter preaching. The east and west windows are by Lavers and Co., the former given by Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn in memory of her husband, and the latter by Mr. G. Johns in memory of his wife. The reredos, by Powell and Son, was the gift of the architect.

Part of a new church, consisting chiefly of a large chancel, was consecrated on the 27th ult., by the Bishop of Winchester, in the growing parish of Weeke, or Wyke, in that city. The building, which occupies the site of an ancient church, dedicated to St. Anastatius, is designed by Mr. J. Colson, architect; the pulpit, lectern, communion and credence tables being the gift, as well as the workmanship, of the Rector of the parish, the Rev. J. L. Barton, assisted by a pupil.

The restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey Church is about to be put in hand at once—a parishioner, Mr. T. Collins, having undertaken the bulk of the work at his own cost. This comprises the removal of the galleries and the substitution of an equal number of sittings in other parts of the church, the conversion of the present square pews into ordinary ones, and the removal of the pulpit to a more convenient position, including the restoration of the stonework, which was greatly damaged when the galleries were erected.

A new church, for 250 persons, was opened by license from the Bishop of Worcester, on the 30th ult., in the hamlet of Charlton, in the parish of Crofton. Its origin is somewhat peculiar. Mr. Workman, formerly Mayor of Evesham, having purchased the manor of Charlton, and wishing to provide for the spiritual wants of his immediate neighbours, removed a barn from one of his farms and re-erected it on a suitable site as a chapel, adding to it a porch and windows in the Decorated style. In doing this he was his own architect, aided by Mr. Forsyth, sculptor. The chancel windows are filled with stained glass by Ward and Hughes, and it is also staled; while the east end is ornamented in polychrome and the chancel floored with Godwin's tiles. The whole of the cost, as well as the Curate's stipend, is borne by Mr. Workman.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held their last meeting for the present season, on the 20th ult., at 2, Bloomsbury-place. Since the last vacation the governors have distributed about £22,000 in donations and pensions to widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, and in donations to clergymen incapacitated by age or mental or bodily illness, and to many in active duty struggling, on very small livings or inadequate stipends as curates, to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life, and to meet in numerous cases the heavy charges of educating, clothing, and placing out in life their children. A very gratifying report from the petitions committee was presented to the board by Mr. Baker, the registrar, recommending an addition of £505 per annum to be made in the sum annually appropriated for pensions to widows and daughters—a recommendation which the board unanimously adopted, not doubting that the support which the corporation has for more than two centuries received from clergy and laity would be continued, and hoping rather that the more efficiently the governors carry out the great objects of their trust the more liberal and more numerous will contributors to the society become. The pensions of the corporation are 712 in number, and fifteen years ago these were all £10 a year only. There are now fifty-nine at £10, forty-seven at £15, 561 at £20, and forty-five at £30; and the governors hope ere long to increase the number of £20 and £30 pensions, and, if possible, to raise some of the pensions of the more aged and necessitous recipients to £40 or even £50.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A bequest of £10,000 has been made by the late Mr. Grierson, of Oggscastle, to found scholarships in the University of Edinburgh. At a graduation ceremony, on Thursday week, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. William Chambers, of Glenmiston, and Dr. Döllinger. At the same time a bust of Professor Syme was handed over to the University to be placed in the Upper Library Hall.

The prizes at University College School, London, were distributed on Thursday week, and the ceremony was, as usual, attended by large numbers of the boys' friends. Dr. G. Buchanan presided. The very lengthy list of prizes and commendations was read by the Vice-Master, Mr. Horton, and occupied no less than two hours and a half. The chief honours of the day fell to H. F. Morley, head of the school, and to Davioku Kikuchi, of Jeddo.

Of the sixty-six pass certificates granted at the recent examination at the London Institution twenty-two were to women. In the examination on Professor Huxley's lectures, "On the Physiology of Bodily Motion and Consciousness," the first prize was gained by H. B. Hyde, jun., the second by Miss Caroline Lloyd, and the third by A. J. Wallis. In the examination on Dr. Odling's course, "On Elementary Chemistry," the first, second, and third prizes were carried off by H. Louis, A. J. Richardson, and Miss Eleanor F. Garrett. In the examination connected with the lectures "On the Theory of Music," delivered by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, the first prize was obtained by Alfred Hare, and the second by Miss Frances S. Voysey. In the examination on Professor Bentley's course, "On the Classification of Plants," Miss Eleanor F. Garrett gained the first prize, Miss Elizabeth J. Garrett the second, and L. T. Thorne the third.

Yesterday week was speech-day at Ruthin School. After a highly satisfactory report of the state of the school had been read by the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, late Professor of Classics at King's College, London, the prizes were distributed by Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes at the Whitgift Middle-Class Schools at Croydon yesterday week. His Grace delivered an interesting address to the boys. The school was opened two years ago, under the mastership of the Rev. Robert Brodie, late senior student of Christ Church, and numbers between 200 and 300 boys.

Mr. H. D. Thomas, scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, assistant master of Manchester Grammar School, has been appointed second master of Chigwell Grammar School; and Mr. H. A. Fenton, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, third assistant master.

The annual distribution of prizes at Malvern College took place at the school, on Wednesday week, at the hands of W. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., M.P., and member of the council. After a few remarks from the head master on the recent public successes of the pupils, the speeches were delivered by various students. Mr. Dowdeswell then presented the prizes to the successful pupils, with an address of hearty encouragement. Among the list of prize-boys were Faber, Fowler, Ingleby, for the Beauchamp prizes; Hayward for the head master's prize; Hayward, Newhouse, Leon, for the Gully modern prizes.

SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Many sketches of South African scenery and travel, by Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S., formerly a companion of Dr. Livingstone's expeditions up the Zambesi and Shiré rivers, have from time to time appeared in our Engravings. His subsequent journey, with the late Mr. James Chapman, across the whole width of the continent, from Walisch Bay up the Orange River, and thence by Lake Ngami to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, is related in a book to which reference has been often made. These southern parts of Africa are indeed very far remote from the scene of Dr. Livingstone's more recent explorations west of Lake Tanganyika; and there are the greatest differences in the climate, the aspect of the country, its plants and animals, and the native races of savage mankind. But at the present moment everything that appertains to the half-known wilderness of Africa, and the experiences of British travellers there, is likely to interest our readers. Two of Mr. Baines's remaining sketches are therefore engraved for this Number. One represents the incident of a team of oxen dragging to camp the body of an eland, shot for the food of the travelling party; the other is a picturesque view of the "Tarn Bend," just below the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, which have been repeatedly described and shown in other Illustrations. The river here makes a sudden turn, and bends directly back, forming a promontory nearly a mile long, but not more than 115 yards wide, and with cliffs 300 ft. high. The end of the promontory, which has the appearance of an isolated rock, is seen in the middle of this view.

Mr. Childers has returned to the Cabinet, in the capacity of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

There is a convalescent home at Meltham, near Huddersfield. It was erected by the late Mr. Charles Brook for the poor of the district, at the cost of £50,000, and is perfectly free. During the past year 425 patients have been received.

On Wednesday the Surrey Floricultural Society held its annual flower show (by permission) in the grounds of Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P., at Herne-hill, Dulwich. There was a splendid collection of flowers and choice fruits, and a large and fashionable company visited the exhibition.



SKETCHES IN AFRICA: BRINGING HOME THE ELAND.



This Engraving, for which I supplied the materials, represents my meeting with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika; and is as correct as if the scene had been photographed.

Henry M. Stanley



SKETCHES IN AFRICA: THE TARN BEND, IN THE LOWER ZAMBESI.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Seldom, if ever, has the state of things in the House of Commons, in the last week of the Session, been so abnormal as it has been this year. Usually the Lower House, by the time the Appropriation Bill is introduced, has swept up its last legislative crumbs, and adjourns for two or three days, while the Lords are performing that which some people say is their legitimate function—registering the decrees of the Commons; but this time the Lower House has been sitting and labouring at the rate of fourteen or fifteen hours every day; and there have been developments of specifying which, at any time extraordinary, were, at such a moment, monstrous—using the word only in the sense of immensity. A principal episode in this regard occurred when the Indian Budget was taken into consideration. Much outcry was made at the postponement of this declaration of finance to the ultimate, instead of the penultimate, week of the Session, as has usually been the case, probably because last year an innovation was made in this respect, and the East India revenue accounts were produced in late February. Everyone knows that a Select Committee has been sitting for some time on Indian finance, of which Mr. Fawcett was the originator and has been a prominent member. It has thus come about that vast stores of knowledge on this subject have been received into the "book and body" of his memory, and he has long threatened to give them a full outpour whenever the Indian Budget came on. Accordingly, a motion of his stood for going into Committee on the financial statement; so that, in the usual order of proceeding, he would have told his tale before Mr. Grant-Duff had made his official statement—the bloom of which, and his statements are always blooming, would have been taken off. But, by a crafty device, the Under-Secretary for India out-flanked Mr. Fawcett, and got the first hearing, simply by postponing the formal motion that the Speaker do leave the chair until after he had made his speech. Any attempt to characterise Mr. Grant-Duff's orations is bootless in every sense; whether for conception, phraseology, or mode of delivery they are unique and indescribable. This time, in the outset, it seemed as if he was going to be—we had almost said rational, but at least not so whimsical as in general; but having got on a full wave of optimism, he soon made his words and manner fitting, and soared into rhetorical regions too lofty for common men to follow him. It was thought that for once he would have foregone the hitherto inevitable poetical quotation; but, almost suddenly, out it came with all the force of his peculiar cadence. The speech of Mr. Fawcett was a miraculous intellectual feat. For more than two hours, of course with no promptings of his memory, without check or hesitation, he poured forth a torrent of argument, illustrations, statistics, and figures, before which the official, written and read, statements of Mr. Grant-Duff paled into nothingness; and, what is more, Mr. Fawcett's voice, though pitched loud, never failed him for an instant. It was a wonderful exhibition; but wonderful exhibitions are not always the most agreeable to witness.

There has been a Saturday sitting of the Commons, which in history might be used as a typical exemplar of a political time when Ministers and Parliament-men worked like steam-engines, and some of the latter at least with about the same intellectual inspiration. To begin with, Saturdays, except the very last of the Session, when half an hour is given to some formal business, have always been Parliamentary *dies non*, and member-feeling revolts at entering the House on that day. But on this occasion it was devoted to the inevitable and absolute task of finishing the Estimates; and it might have been thought that the proceedings would have been confined to a rapid gallop through the votes. This, however, was not to be, for every subject which had been lying by for consideration on or in the Estimates was brought forward with a persistence and unweariedness that were marvellous. There was Lord Elcho in the best spirits, which means that he was in his most caustic and sarcastic vein, raking into the very depths of a vexed military question, and doing his best to put Mr. Cardwell out of temper. In this, to all outward appearance, he failed; for the Secretary for War, in calm, measured tones, into which just a flavour of contemptuousness was infused, gave an answer by the card, and indicated no rustling whatever of his equanimity. It was curious to note in these days, and above all on a Parliamentary Saturday, that hours were occupied in discussing whether it was legal, and, if legal, judicious, for this country to pay the Pope the compliment of having a diplomatic official within his reach at the Vatican. On even such a subject did the Attorney-General give a taste of the quality he possesses of speaking on a given subject for more than a month at a time, while some Scotch members seemed to have perturbed visions of John Knox, and Mr. Newdegate's solemnity deepened into pathos; all which developments were practically thrown away by a curt statement of Lord Enfield that no diplomatic agent was actually accredited to the Pontiff. A prolongation of the sitting until eight o'clock in the evening was the climax of this most remarkable Parliamentary day.

Nor should another notable event, illustrative of the working power of the House, be left unchronicled. What was the subject-matter, what were the ostensible reasons, it boots not to say; but the notable fact is that a number of gentlemen were found so unsatiated with what by courtesy may be called legislative work, that their so-called deliberations were made to extend from four o'clock one day to past four on the following morning, and, moreover, many of them turned up at two o'clock the same afternoon with obvious readiness to go into any length of sitting. The singular warmth and fervour which characterised the earlier discussions on the Licensing Bill were maintained to the very last; and it may be said with verity that seldom, if ever, has any subject seemed to have been so interesting and inspiring to a large number of members as that which, according to the actual title of the bill, relates to intoxicating liquors.

The report of the Select Committee on the proposed railway to India was issued yesterday week. The Committee is of opinion that there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of such a railway, and that if constructed there is no fear of the works being injured by the natives. It is thought by the Committee that there is no probability of the undertaking being carried out by private enterprise, but they say that if the British Government accorded its support in the form of an adequate guarantee, the Turkish Government would, no doubt, give its general countenance to the scheme. The Committee accordingly think that if any steps are taken towards the construction of the line, the best course will be for her Majesty's Government to place itself in communication with the Turkish Government with a view to some arrangement of the kind. They believe that £10,000,000 would cover the expenses of the shortest route proposed. It is furthermore suggested that the two routes, by Red Sea and Persian Gulf, might be maintained and used simultaneously, as the political and commercial advantages of establishing a second route would at any time be considerable, and might, under possible circumstances, be exceedingly great.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week, in reply to Lord Rosebery, Lord Granville stated that the extradition treaty with Germany had been signed and put in force by Order in Council. The extradition treaties with Belgium and Denmark would be signed almost immediately. A counter-proposal from the Netherlands was under consideration, and our last proposal to Austria was being considered by the Austrian Government. A proposal had also been made to the United States, but the answer to it had not been received. From Italy a draught treaty had been forwarded, which was under consideration. Negotiations with Spain were going on, but the progress hitherto made had not been considerable. The standing order having been suspended, the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Bill was read the second time. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Scotch Education Bill were considered. The Duke of Argyll explained the nature of the amendments, and it was agreed to accept the amendment relating to religious education inserted in the preamble by the Commons, and the amended regulations with respect to the constitution of the Scotch Board of Education. Some discussion followed on the subject of the provision which limited the duration of the board to two years, and to which Lord Colonsay and Lord Salisbury objected, suggesting five years. Lord Granville proposed a compromise, and it was agreed that the duration should be three instead of two years. The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill, the Wild Birds Protection Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, the Countess of Mayo's Annuity Bill, and the Military Manoeuvres Bill were read the third time and passed. The Commons' amendments to the Debtors (Ireland) Bill and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Bill were agreed to. The Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill was read the second time, and the Public Health Bill was read the first time.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on Monday, moved the second reading of the Military Forces Localisation Bill (which had come from the House of Commons), the object and provisions of which he explained. He added that the establishment of a local dépôt centre at Oxford would not be pressed until the senate of the University had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the matter, a promise which the Marquis of Salisbury accepted as satisfactory. The bill was read the second time, after some observations from Lords Longford and Melville. The second reading of the Public Health Bill (also from the Commons) was moved by the Marquis of Ripon. Lord Fortescue, whilst not prepared to accept the measure as final, believed that it would be productive of great good, and congratulated the labouring and mechanic classes upon the advantage they were likely to derive from the passage of this and the Mines and Licensing Bills. A few remarks having been made by Lords Salisbury and Redesdale, the second reading was agreed to. The Borough Funds Bill was passed through Committee.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Tuesday, to a great number of bills, including the Washington Treaty Bill, the Masters and Workmen (Arbitration) Bill, the Elementary Education (Elections) No. 2 Bill, and the Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections Bill. The Pawnbrokers Bill was passed through Committee, after a protest from Lord Salisbury against the measure being regarded as creating any vested interest, and the omission of a proviso that in the calculation of interest a farthing should be counted as a half-penny. The Military Forces Localisation, Greenwich Hospital, Public Health, and Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bills also passed through Committee, and a number of other measures were rapidly advanced a stage. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c., Bill, were agreed to.

On the order for reading the Public Health Bill the third time, on Wednesday, Lord Buckhurst complained of the inconvenience that must arise from a measure of this importance being urged forward with such precipitation. Lord Redesdale joined in the complaint, and, taunting the Government with their subserviency to the House of Commons, declared that they would not dare to treat that House in a similar way. Lord Ripon answered the taunt by citing the case of the Licensing Bill, which, having first passed their Lordships' House, was only then being considered by the Commons. The bill was then read the third time and passed, as were also the following:—The Parish Constables Bill, the Greenwich Hospital Bill, the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill, the Law Officers (England) Fees Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill, the Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Board Loans) Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, and the Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment Bill. The Licensing Bill, as amended by the Commons, was subsequently brought up, and its consideration fixed for the following day.

On Thursday the Pawnbrokers Bill, the Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment Bill, the Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2) Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, the Pensions Commutation Act (1871) Extension Bill, and the Revising Barristers Bill were read the third time and passed. The Commons' amendments to the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill and the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill were read the second time and passed through Committee. The Earl of Kimberley explained in detail the amendments which the Commons had made in the Licensing Bill, which amendments, after a brief consideration, were agreed to. Their Lordships suspended their sitting until eleven o'clock, in order to receive the Appropriation Bill from the Commons and to read it the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting yesterday week Mr. Forster stated, in answer to Mr. McLaren, that there was no intention of increasing the vote for education in Scotland because an addition had been made to the vote for education in Ireland. The Public Health Bill and Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill were read the third time and passed. The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Licensing Bill, taking up the twenty-fourth clause. Mr. V. Harcourt moved the insertion of an amendment to the effect that among those who should be enabled to obtain refreshments up to one o'clock a.m., at licensed houses, might be persons attending the meetings of any clubs or other societies associated for any lawful purpose. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Bruce moved to add words to enable the keeper of a licensed house to supply refreshments to persons attending "any theatre." Mr. Baines and Mr. Collins were opposed to establishing a precedent in favour of one particular kind of public amusement. The amendment was supported by Mr. Locke, and on division it was carried by 124 to 96. Colonel Barttelot moved that the words "or other places of amusement" should be added; but his suggestion was negatived, and the clause was agreed to. Clauses from 25 to 31, both inclusive, were subsequently ordered to stand part of the bill, and progress was reported. The Merchant

Shipping and Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed. At the evening sitting the House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*, and, the notices on the paper having been withdrawn or postponed, the discussion in Committee on the Licensing Bill was continued at clause 32. Sir W. Lawson moved the addition to the thirty-fourth clause of a proviso to the effect that the ratepayers might by a vote permit or withhold a license, the object being to introduce the permissive prohibitory system. This amendment Mr. Whitmore endeavoured to amend by restricting the provision to the grant of new licenses, but he was defeated on division by 118 to 42. The Committee afterwards divided on Sir W. Lawson's motion, which was negatived by 128 to 23. An amendment, proposed by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, providing that in cases of summary proceedings the defendant may, if he pleases, give evidence, was carried by 68 to 51. Progress was reported on the sixtieth clause.

The House held a sitting on Saturday last. On the motion for Supply, Lord Elcho moved for the official documents connected with the case of Lieutenant Tribe, entering at some length into a statement of the facts of the case, and the controversy that had arisen regarding it. Mr. Cardwell, in reply, deprecated the introduction of the subject at all while a court of inquiry was examining into the transactions complained of; and maintained that the decision of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was perfectly sound and just. The discussion led to nothing. The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, which were voted after more or less animated and useful conversations on the defalcations and the system of keeping accounts at South Kensington; public education in Ireland; the new Law Courts—in regard to which Mr. Ayrton gave a long explanation; the Scottish fisheries; and our diplomatic relations with the Pope—Mr. Monk's motion to cut down the diplomatic vote by £200 for the residence of our representative at the Papal Court being defeated by 45 to 17. A number of votes on the Army and Navy Estimates were also taken. The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Scotch Education Bill were agreed to.

After the various questions on the notice paper had been disposed of, on Monday, the House again went into Committee on the Licensing Bill, when Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson moved an amendment the object of which was to place grocers who had taken out a wholesale license entitling them to a retail license afterwards practically on the same footing as other persons who deal in intoxicating liquors, and to transfer from the Excise to the licensing magistrates the granting of licenses to grocers and confectioners. Secretary Bruce opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that it created a new and powerful vested interest with which Parliament might have great difficulty in dealing hereafter. A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Gregory, Mr. Scourfield, Lord Sandon, and Colonel Akroyd spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. R. Herbert, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Dodson against it. When the Committee divided, it carried the amendment against the Ministers by a majority of 30, the numbers being 95 to 65. The Committee then proceeded with the other amendments, and at length succeeded in getting through the bill, and it was ordered to be reported. On the report of Supply, Mr. Bouverie called attention to a petition of the Rev. Charles O'Keeffe and his treatment by the Irish Education Board, and moved to reduce the vote by £1000. The Marquis of Hartington defended the board, but said the Government were disposed to wait the issue of the legal proceedings now pending. After a discussion, the amendment was negatived by 57 to 49. A motion by Mr. Newdegate to disallow £200 for house rent of Secretary of Legation at Rome was negatived by 56 to 30. Leave was given to bring in the Appropriation Act.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday the Indian Budget was brought forward by Mr. Grant-Duff, who said he had a very favourable account to give of Indian circumstances and prospects. The year 1870-1 had yielded a surplus of £1,492,000, or £309,000 more than they had expected. For 1871-2 a surplus of £2,750,000 was expected to accrue, and in the current financial year the receipts were set down at £48,500,000, leaving the narrow surplus of £250,000. The right honourable gentleman reported the largest cash balances ever known, and, reviewing the financial history of India since the Mutiny, he showed that eighty-five millions sterling had in that period been spent upon the country. He deprecated the alarmist views which prevailed with regard to our Eastern Empire. Mr. Fawcett followed in a speech in which he canvassed at great length the financial policy of the Government of India. The revenue, he maintained, could not be increased without endangering the peace of India, and the expenditure under the stimulus of high prices was necessarily increasing. A wise Government therefore would be strictly economical, but the Government of India was wasteful and extravagant. The system of carrying on public works on borrowed money and of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended on railways, which he strongly condemned on economic grounds, would necessarily increase future liabilities, to meet which the Government had no resources but the income tax, which was oppressive to the natives and unsuitable to India. The hon. member was still addressing the House at ten minutes to seven, when the debate stood adjourned. On the House resuming, at nine o'clock, the Lords' amendments on the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill and the Metalliferous Mines Bill were considered. Then the debate on the Indian Budget was resumed by Mr. Fawcett, who concluded by moving his amendment, alleging discontent in every class in India on account of the constant increase of taxation, and expressing the opinion of the House that the income tax ought to be dispensed with and other burdens considerably lightened. The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. M. Torrens, who took substantially the same view as the mover. The debate was continued by Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. E. Smith, Sir D. Wedderburn, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Kinnaid, and Sir John Lubbock, and ultimately the amendment was withdrawn, the House went into Committee, and, the usual formal resolution was agreed to.

On Wednesday Lord Enfield stated that the Porte had decided that the Suez Canal Company were entitled to charge ten francs a ton on vessels using their canal, but subject to an allowance for tonnage taken up by engines and stores, as stipulated by the Danube Commission. The Appropriation Bill was passed through Committee. Sir J. Lubbock having told Mr. Fawcett that he does not intend to proceed with his motion on the subject of Dr. Hooker and Kew Gardens, by reason of the advanced period of the Session, and in view of a satisfactory settlement through the communications which were now passing, Mr. Fawcett said that he was determined not to allow the matter to drop in that unsatisfactory manner, and would avail himself, on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill that day, for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, and moving a resolution on the manner in which Dr. Hooker had been treated by the Chief Commissioner of Works. On the motion of Mr. Glyn, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Pomfret, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Childers to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. The House then

resumed the adjourned debate on the Licensing Bill, and several new clauses were introduced and amendments proposed, which led to much discussion. When they had all been disposed of, the standing orders were suspended, and the Home Secretary moved the third reading of the bill. Mr. Henley, in taking leave of the measure prior to returning it to the House of Lords, declared that a more inconsistent piece of legislation had never been assented to by the House. Anything more absurd than many of the provisions—especially those relating to the hours of closing—could not be imagined. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Lord Enfield, on Thursday, in answer to Mr. M'Lagan, said that the Government had contended that 25 per cent was the maximum import duty that could be raised by the French Government on British produce. The French Government maintained that that only applied to matters mentioned in the treaty, and the question still remained unsettled. The duty on mineral oils was under discussion. Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. Macfie, said the Foreign Office had received no information of any belligerent operations by Egypt against Abyssinia. On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Mr. Fawcett called attention to the case of Dr. Hooker. Sir John Lubbock deprecated any action which should deprive the country of the services of a gentleman whose previous services had entitled him to the gratitude and respect of the country. In the course of a long discussion which ensued, both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ayrton disclaimed any intention to offer the slightest offence to Dr. Hooker, for whose character and abilities the Government entertained the highest respect and admiration.

The death of M. Kaiser, the celebrated astronomer and professor at the University of Leyden, is announced.

Madame Arabella Goddard, who has been on a tour through the United States, arrived at Liverpool last Saturday by the Java.

M. Delaunay, the Director of the Paris Observatory, was drowned at Cherbourg, on Monday, with three other persons, in consequence of the upsetting by a sudden squall of the boat in which they were sailing.

A thunderstorm which swept over Switzerland and Southern Germany on Sunday last has, it appears, done serious harm. At Chaux de Fonds the festival-hall of the Swiss gymnasts was unroofed. Four persons lost their lives on the Zurich lake. A snow avalanche buried three persons in the Roththal, near Linterbrunnen. A young Englishman fell over a precipice at the Grotte aux Fées at Orbe, in the Vaud canton. During the hurricane a citizen of Berne was murdered and robbed on the road to Berne, and the murderer has not been captured. On July 25 Upsala (in Sweden) and its environs were visited by a terrible hailstorm. The hailstones, as big as pigeons' eggs, covered the ground 11 in. deep. All the windows were smashed, trees broken, and the crops in the district utterly destroyed.

A report on emigration to Canada by the Minister of Agriculture of that colony has been received at the Colonial Office. The Minister says that agricultural labourers are most in demand; but that, owing to the extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress, all classes of able-bodied labourers are largely required. Artisans, too, soon find employment. For domestic servants of good character there is everywhere a great demand, and children in large numbers would find occupation. The classes which should not be induced to emigrate are professional or literary men and clerks and shopmen. For some years the immigrant arrivals have been, the Minister says, insufficient to supply the labour wants of the country, while the number that might be absorbed is practically unlimited. The report speaks in high terms of the newly-acquired north-west territory, which contains about nine million acres of alluvial land of unsurpassed richness.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets within the metropolitan area:—Ewhurst-street, Burdett-street, and Villa-street, Walworth-common, to be incorporated under the name of Villa-street, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare re-numbered; Fitzroy-place, Princess-terrace, St. Pancras, to be called Kingstown-street; the new street leading from Dickenson-street to Wilkin-street, Kentish Town, to be named Tovey-place; Fitzroy-road, Kentish Town, to be called Grafton-terrace, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; Fitzroy-place, Gloucester-road, St. Pancras, to be re-named Dumpton-place; Brunswick-road, Camberwell-road, a short time ago was re-named Flodden-street, the thoroughfare will now be called Flodden-road; the irregularly-numbered houses in Woodfield-place, Harrow-road, Paddington, and the houses in Lismore-circus, Kentish Town, to be re-numbered. Chapel-place will not at present be incorporated with King's Head-yard, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. No alteration at present will be made in the names or the numbers of the houses in the line of thoroughfare from the Bank to the City-road. The vestry of Camberwell suggest that Back-walk, Peckham, be called Goldsmith-road; and the Camden-garden committee propose that Mocca-cottages and a portion of Camden-street be re-named Camden-gardens.

The fruit crop of 1872 is probably the smallest that the most experienced and observant cultivator can call to remembrance. It is certainly but little better than no crop at all, and in many fruit-growing districts will not pay for gathering, and therefore, perhaps, will be lost entirely. The imports of fruit from the Continent have been very much below the average hitherto this year, and the fact suggests itself that our neighbours across the Channel are in much the same plight as ourselves as respects this season's product of fruit. Usually in seasons notable for short supplies of fruit some kinds are sufficiently plentiful to compensate in part for the general deficiency; but the present is an exceptional season in that respect, for the failure is complete. The peach-wall is as barren as the apple orchard; there are very few plums or cherries; pears are thinly sprinkled, but what few there are exceed the average in size and beauty; and bush fruits, which never fail entirely, have been fairly plentiful in sheltered gardens, but lamentably scarce taking the country through. There can be no mystery about the cause of the general barrenness of the fruit garden. The trees made a good growth last year, and the wood was sufficiently ripened. Hence there was a good show of bloom when vegetation was roused into activity by the genial weather that occurred in the month of February. The crop was ruined by the second winter that distinguished the month of March and great part of the month of April. A heavy fall of snow occurred just in time to cripple the new growth and destroy the incipient fruit of the wall trees. When the orchard trees were, later than usual, pushing into bloom, bitter east winds and sharp frosts prevailed, and instead of producing apples and pears and plums and cherries, they gave birth to frightful crowds of black-fly and hairy caterpillars; they refused to produce food for man, but were generous to a plague of palmer-worm.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most attractive ingredient in a very excellent number of the *Cornhill* is no doubt the conclusion of Mr. Francillon's "Pearl and Emerald." The complicated intrigue is disengaged with dexterity and grace; strict poetical justice is dealt out to every personage; and the process by which this is attained is so cleverly masked, that, although the general character of the dénouement is never in doubt, the reader is held in suspense to the very end. The diction is also uncommonly fresh and vigorous. The merit of Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" is not inferior in its quiet, unobtrusive way. The action, which seemed inclined to languish, is revived by the reintroduction of Mrs. Palmer, the mother of the Anglo-Indian children. The easy, indolent, superficially interesting, and thoroughly heartless character of this lady is conveyed with the utmost vividness by a few masterly strokes, as remarkable for incisiveness as for subtle delicacy. "Patrick O'Featherhead's Watch" is a supernatural tale of that unsatisfactory character which resolves itself into a dream. The humour is somewhat thin, and the situation has been frequently employed. Supernaturalism of a different kind will be found in the excellent paper on "Russian Ghost Stories." The illustrative tales, in themselves striking, are narrated with admirable simplicity and point, and possess much interest as contributions to the study of the Russian character. Whether from the influences of climate and scenery, or from innate mental tendencies, the popular imagination appears to be of the most lugubrious description. Corpses, wizards, and vampires are the actors in these tales, whose ghastliness, however, is frequently relieved by a touch of shrewd humour. "Arabic Vers de Société in the Thirteenth Century" afford lively reading, but the fidelity of the renderings appears more than questionable. A notice of the chequered fortunes of the Duc de Lauzun is a worthy member of this periodical's gallery of French seventeenth-century portraits; and an essay on "Dramatic Situation and Dramatic Character" contains some just and ingenious remarks on the contrast between the Greek stage and our own in the latter of these departments. A fine sonnet by Miss Betham-Edwards is also deserving of note.

Macmillan, for a wonder, contains a brief, a pointed, and a very amusing story. The subject is so well explained by the title, "Betwixt Two Stools," that we need merely add that the not very novel subject is treated with genuine *ris comica*, and that the tale might probably be dramatised with effect. The most important essay in a number decidedly above par is the second of Mr. W. G. Clark's lectures on the revival of learning, treating of the dawning of the Renaissance. The writer's grasp of his subject is firm, his examples are well selected, and his conclusions distinguished by enlightenment and good sense. Indeed, there is rather an overplus of good critical papers; for, with the exception of Mr. Black's serial fiction, all the remaining contributions fall under this head. The articles on "Novels and their Times" and the French painter Hippolyte Flandrin are perfectly satisfactory; Mr. Colvin's essay on Victor Hugo's "Année Terrible" something more and at the same time something less—since, although displaying critical insight of a rare order, it is not altogether free from the extravagance and affectation of its distinguished subject. A notice of Charles Lever is written by an old friend and college companion, and is hence inspired with a warmth and heartiness which make it very delightful reading. It communicates several interesting facts respecting Lever's early career, but is not remarkable as a piece of criticism.

After a long interval, *Blackwood* treats us to one of those racy and vigorous short stories characteristic of its pages, and rarely found elsewhere. "The Pundrapore Residency" is a capital piece of fun, turning upon an appointment made for reasons of State little suspected by the recipient, and illustrative of the maxim that good luck will often go further than good management. Some of the most conspicuous types of Indian official society and Indian independent journalism are hit off to the life. The best comment on the present instalment of "A True Reformer" is the heading of the first chapter, "To Business at Last." We had feared that the fiction would never develop anything like a plot, but its elements do at last seem to be assuming coherence. The very able paper on the dress of Frenchwomen, while denouncing the bad taste, vulgar ostentation, and ruinous expensiveness of Parisian fashions under the Empire, maintains that the canker did not extend deep, asserts that a wholesome reaction is now taking place, and adds the surprising statement that, after all, refined taste in dress is rather the exception than the rule in the provinces. "Orlig Grange," Conington's essays, and some other books are agreeably reviewed, and the usual monthly indictment of the Ministry is not omitted.

The most important paper in *Fraser* is one on the effects of disestablishment on the Irish Church. The writer, whose statements wear an air of exaggeration, affirms that the measure came just in time to prevent a large proportion of the clergy from drifting into semi-Romanism. It also appears that the compensation due to vested interests will absorb all available ecclesiastical property, insomuch that there will be no surplus. We receive this statement with much satisfaction; the disposition of the surplus would have been a formidable addition to our Irish problems. Some of these are treated with considerable liveliness in the current instalment of "The Misadventures of Mr. Catyne," but the pictures of social manners are evidently much over-coloured. "Olympia Maldachini" is a page from the *chronique scandaleuse* of the Papal court. "Hananda, the Miracle Worker," an Eastern tale, describes the dilemmas in which a disciple of Buddha is supposed to have involved himself by disregard of his master's precept on no account to attempt to work a miracle. An erudite writer on the pronunciation of Latin arrives at the sound conclusion that the true ancient method is more easily discovered than revived. Poetry is clearly beyond the scope of the authoress of the ballad on "Alboin and Rosamund," but she might at least have known that the Lombards were not Pagans.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains two articles of great interest. One, "The Ministry of War under the Commune," by Rossel's chief of staff, brings out with great distinctness the personal ascendancy exerted by the latter, and the extent to which the defence was disorganised by the selfishness, ignorance, and indocility of the mob. Mr. Lyall's essay on "The Religious Situation in India" is an able and statesman-like survey of the religious fermentation beginning to operate in the country, and of the duty of Government in relation to it. This may be best described, in Count Bernstorff's celebrated phrase, as "benevolent neutrality." Senor Castellar's eloquent but superficial review of the Republican movement in Europe is chiefly valuable for a spirited portrait of Mazzini from personal acquaintance. Mr. Galton's chief contribution to the controversy respecting the efficacy of prayer for temporal benefits is the suggestion, backed up by statistics, of its comparative inefficacy as concerns the clergy. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the clergyman's most fervent supplications are, or should be, offered up on behalf of his flock,

If this be admitted, the objector's argument is nullified, or, rather, turned against himself.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with an essay on Sociology, by Mr. Herbert Spencer, curiously suggestive of his strength and weakness as a thinker. Nothing can be more masterly than the illustration with which it is introduced; in the latter part we are repelled by the abstruse spirit of speculation which leaves half of human nature out of account. Mr. Fowle's essay on "Religion and Fact," and Miss Wedgwood's on Female Suffrage, are alike distinguished by thoughtfulness, fine feeling, and transparent candour. An eloquent article on George Eliot, by Mr. Edward Dowden, impressively enforces the idea of duty as the essence of her teaching.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a noticeable paper on Liberty and Libel, a beautiful sonnet by P. B. Marston, and a lively account of a visit to Heligoland.

Saint Paul's exhibits contributions of every degree of merit, from Miss Ingelow's "Off the Skelligs" down to the ineffectual silliness of "Barney Geoghegan, M.P." The beauty of Mr. C. Camden's seaside pictures demands a word of special recognition.

The contents of *Temple Bar*, more varied and interesting than usual, include a good essay on "University Culture;" a paper embodying some useful information respecting the Fiji archipelago; a fair account of Colley Cibber; and an entertaining sketch of German student life, principally made up from the memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense. "Ilyacynth" is a lively little story.

We can single out nothing deserving of special notice in *Tinsley, Belgravia, the St. James's Magazine*, or the *Dark Blue*.

London Society aims higher than hitherto, with a new fiction by Charles Reade. "A Simpleton," as the story is entitled, promises to prove a characteristic example of Mr. Reade's manner, in its caprice and affection, no less than in its animation, graphic force, and power of enchaining the attention of the reader. Lady Hardy's "Leap in the Dark" is continued, and the miscellaneous contributions are of the usual quality. Two new ventures require introduction. The *Etc.* is evidently an amateur magazine. The articles, as usual in such undertakings, are deficient in spirit, but display an amount of study and knowledge creditable to the writers, if hardly likely to be appreciated by the public. The *Transatlantic* is simply a reprint of papers selected from the American magazines—unauthorised, indeed, but, as the prospectus points out, more calculated to benefit than to injure the periodicals laid under contribution. Properly carried out, the undertaking may prove of real international importance, and the first number starts well with some very valuable essays, among which those on the Socialist movement on the Continent, on the glacial theory as illustrated by the discoveries of Professor Agassiz, and on Southern California, deserve especial notice. "Mark Twain" is laid under contribution for a sketch, and Bret Harte for a poem.

We have further to acknowledge the New Monthly Magazine, the Victoria Magazine, Free Light, Good Words, Good Words for the Young, The Hawthorn, The Monthly Packet, and Cassell's Magazine.

The report of the Select Committee on Railway Amalgamation was issued on Monday. It recommends, *inter alia*, that all amalgamation bills should be referred to a permanent and specially selected joint committee.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 101,495, of whom 31,763 were in workhouses, and 69,732 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 18,070, 25,833, and 23,460 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 495, of whom 281 were men, 178 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, to Mr. Stanley:—"In the name of a committee of the council of the Royal Geographical Society, which has just held its meeting, I beg to return you our best thanks for the transmission of direct intelligence from Dr. Livingstone to several members of the council of this society. This is the very earliest opportunity at which it was possible to convey their thanks, as the letters in question did not reach their destination until the latter end of last week. I take this opportunity of begging you, in the name of the committee, to accept our most cordial acknowledgments for the timely succour rendered to Dr. Livingstone in his great need, and the expression of our admiration of the energy, perseverance, and courage with which you conducted your expedition."

The Estimates voted by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply include the following:—For the British Museum, £97,601. A special vote of £15,000 is for purchases for the Museum. A sum of £2600 is for the purchase of nine Egyptian papyri of very great historical interest; £3000 as a moiety of £6000 required to complete the excavations at the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; and the annual vote for Greek and Roman antiquities will be reduced by £1000 in each of the years 1873-4 and 1874-5. The sum of £10,000 is for coins and medals to be selected from the collection of the late Mr. Wigan; and the usual annual votes for the purchase of coins and medals are to be reduced by £500 until the reduction, supplemented by the amounts arising from the sale of duplicates, shall reach £10,000. For the National Gallery, £5815; and £2000 for the National Portrait Gallery. For the New Law Courts, £37,300. For the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, £117,900.

We would remind our readers that the public subscription is still open for the purchase of the "Outlines" of John Leech, lately exhibited at the gallery in Conduit-street. The collection includes upwards of one thousand of the original drawings made for *Punch* and various books and periodicals. It appears that all the finished sketches by Leech have been preserved by his family, and the sisters of the lamented artist contemplate disposing of the whole, provided the purchase be made with a view to secure for them a place in one of the national collections. A committee has been formed to carry out this object, and also to distribute photographs from a selection of the drawings to schools and public collections of art. John Leech's first rough sketches and his finished outlines for the wood-engraver have considerable interest and value from an artistic point of view. But it is their social—and we may add, in reference especially to the political designs, their historical—interest, and the inexhaustible pleasure they afford, which pre-eminently entitle them to preservation and diffusion. In the admirable words of Mr. Ruskin, they "admittedly contain the finest definition and natural history of the classes of our society, the kindest and subtlest analysis of its foibles, the tenderest flattery of its pretty and well-bred ways with which the modesty of subservient genius ever amused or immortalised careles masters." Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. A. A. Masters, secretary to the committee, 31, Gloucester-square, W.



THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL: SCULPTURES ROUND THE BASE, BY J. B. PHILIP—SOUTH FRONT, ARCHITECTS; WEST FRONT, SCULPTORS.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

The sculptures in relief on the four sides of the base, in the gorgeous edifice now completed, opposite the Royal Albert Hall, to receive the gilded statue of the late Prince Consort, have been described, as well as the other artistic features of its complex design. Those on the south side, representing groups of portrait figures, the most famous classic poets and musical composers of different ages and nations, and those on the east side, which represent the most famous painters, are the work of Mr. H. H. Armstead; and we gave last week an Illustration of the middle sections of each of these two sides. The Engravings in this Number show, in like manner, the central portions of the north and west sides, in which the sculptured lifesize figures, by Mr. John Birnie Philip, are portraits of the most famous architects, on the north, and the most famous sculptors, on the west side.

Taking first the architects, we observe that they are ranged in reverse chronological order, the most ancient being placed at the spectator's right hand, the most recently deceased, with one or two still living, at the extreme left. The seated

figure in the middle, with a pencil and a sheet of paper spread on a tablet in his hand, is Arnolfo di Lapo, born in 1232, who was architect of the church of Santa Croce, the Palazzo Vecchio, and the Duomo of Florence; but the two other great Florentines, Giotto and Brunelleschi, who are next him to the spectator's left hand, were his successors in building the cathedral; Giotto, half-kneeling on the seat of Arnolfo, and leaning over to speak with him, was the designer of the Campanile; and Brunelleschi constructed the dome, under which both he and Giotto lie entombed. Alberti, standing next beside Brunelleschi, was architect of the front of Santa Maria Novella, and of the Rucellai Palace at Florence. The figure in an ecclesiastical dress, with a mitre on his head, bearing in his hand a small model of the west end of Winchester Cathedral, is Bishop William of Wykeham, one of the greatest Englishmen of the fourteenth century, an eminent churchman and statesman in the reign of Edward III., founder of Winchester School, and of New College, Oxford, as well as builder of parts of his own cathedral and of Windsor Castle. Returning now to the right-hand side, beyond the seated Arnolfo di Lapo, we see a long-haired German, with a scroll

under his arm, who is Erwin von Steinbach, architect of Strasbourg Cathedral; and next him, a little forward, stands the bald Frenchman, Jehan de Chelles, holding a model of the central door of Notre Dame at Paris. These are all in the middle; but, as the historical series is unbroken, we have contrived to include a few more to the right and left; the older personages still to the right, those of later date still to the left, of the spectator, or of the reader who looks at our Engraving. Robert de Coucy, architect of the Cathedral of Rheims, stands with downcast look behind the architect of Notre Dame. Next come two Williams, both employed on Canterbury Cathedral in the twelfth century; William of Sens, a seated figure, and "William the Englishman," standing behind, with the carved capital of a pillar in his arms. The French Abbot Suger, who rebuilt St. Denis between 1134 and 1152, stands in the next place. The other two figures this way belong to the Roman Empire—Anthemius, who built St. Sophia at Constantinople, and Apollodorus, who built the Forum of Trajan at Rome, and was put to death by Hadrian. We must now again leap over the Florentines and others of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, coming to the left-



BUILDING THE PLATFORM FOR NASMYTH'S 25-TON STEAM-HAMMER, IN THE GUN FACTORY, WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

hand side of our Engraving. Next in that direction to William of Wykeham is a stately person in a speaking attitude, with one finger pointing expressively, who seems to be talking to the two men beside him. One of these stands with uplifted hand, in an attitude of no less earnest discourse; the other sits quietly listening, with a scroll of drawings or plans in his easy grasp. These are Bramante, the beginner of St. Peter's, with his pupil San Gallo, the seated figure, and Peruzzi, a much younger man, who was employed on St. Peter's after Raphael. The remaining two are Sansovino, who built some of the public edifices at Venice, and Philibert Delorme, a Frenchman of the sixteenth century, architect of the Louvre and the Tuilleries.

We now pass round to the west front, and look at the sculptors. They are, like the architects, ranged in chronological order, but with this difference, that the more ancient sculptors are placed to the spectator's left hand, beginning with a mythical Egyptian and Assyrian, and the earliest Greek artists, whence the historical series is continued to Flaxman and Thorwaldsen, at the right-hand corner. In the centre of all sits Michel Angelo, who has a place also with the painters on the east front. He holds a small anatomical model, of clay, which shows the muscles denuded of flesh and skin. His head is turned aside to speak with Donatello, whose statue of St. George, much admired by Michel Angelo, is repre-

sented by the little model in the sculptor's hand. Above the throne on which Michel Angelo sits are his celebrated statues of Day and Night, from the Medici chapel at Florence. His fellow-townsman, the jealous Torrigiano, who made the sculptures for the tombs of our King Henry VII. and his mother, in Westminster Abbey, stands on that side of Michel Angelo opposite to Donatello; and John of Bologna leans upon his shoulder. The bearded visage of Baccio Bandinelli is seen behind; while a German, honest Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg, the maker of St. Sebald's bronze shrine, with chisel in hand and tool-bag at his girdle, completes the middle group to the right. To the left, behind Donatello, is Verrochio, whose works adorn Venice. But one who is looking quite another way, and whom we ought to know better, is the sculptor of the Eleanor Crosses, William of Ireland; his real surname is lost. Torel, whose nationality is doubtful, but who made the statues of Queen Eleanor and Henry II. in Westminster Abbey, is conversing with the last-mentioned artist; their chief works are introduced to view. In front of them sits Luca della Robbia, poring over a double plaque of terra-cotta, which displays his graceful designs. The tall Florentine with the kerchiefed head, carelessly resting one hand and one knee upon that which Luca has before him, is no other than Ghiberti, the artist of the bronze gates at Pisa, casts of which may be seen at the Crystal Palace. Niccola

Pisano, and an antique person named Julian of Ravenna, finish the list of those comprised within the limits of our Illustration to the left. But we must now, as in describing the figures of the architects on the north side, overleap the middle group, as far as Peter Vischer already mentioned, to enumerate four or five sculptors of the sixteenth century, who come into the Engraving on the right hand. Benvenuto Cellini, with characteristic assumption, takes a great deal of room to exhibit himself and his celebrated work, the statue of Perseus holding the severed head of the slain Medusa. His countryman, Baccio d'Agnolo, a wood-carver, seems to be listening with serene patience to his boastful talk. The two seated figures are those of two good Frenchmen, both Protestants, and both artists of genius—Jean Goujon, who decorated the Louvre, and who was killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Palissy the Potter, with a specimen of his ware in his lap, who died a martyr in the Bastille, and whose life has been written by Mr. Henry Morley. The face of Pierre Boulempas, sculptor of bas-reliefs for the tomb of Francis I., is just seen at the end of that portion which our Engraving had space to include.

These very animated and interesting figures of the poets, musicians, painters, architects, and sculptors of the world have daily attracted a crowd of admiring visitors to the Prince Consort Memorial at Kensington.

THE STEAM-HAMMER, WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Our illustration shows workmen building the foundation for the anvil of the new 25-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer, at the gun-factories, Woolwich Arsenal. It was necessary to excavate a hole 45 ft. square and 19 ft. deep; and, from the marshy nature of the ground upon which the whole structure will stand, it was found expedient to drive one hundred piles a foot square into the solid gravel about 25 ft. below, the intervening spaces being filled in with concrete. On this was placed an iron plate 11 in. thick and 30 ft. square, weighing 164 tons. Upon this were put two layers of oak balks, each 12 in. deep. On this again was laid another iron plate, 10 in. thick and 27 ft. square, weighing 121 tons. Again upon this were placed vertically oak balks 2 ft. 3 in. deep, in a square of 21 ft., the whole being bound together with one wrought-iron band. On this rest two iron plates, each 12 in. thick, having a total weight of 214 tons. The anvil was placed on this mass of wood and iron. Its depth is 42 in.; in shape it is the frustum of a cone, and it weighs 102 tons. Upon the top of this comes, lastly, the anvil-face, weighing 60 tons, and having a diameter of 12 ft. This is on a level with the ground floor of the forge. The remaining gape in this hole of 45 ft. being filled in with concrete, binds all into one solid mass. Above this will be suspended the powerful hammer now in course of manufacture by Messrs. Nasmyth and Co., of Manchester; which is to strike with a force equal to a weight of 700 or 800 tons. It is the largest hammer yet in use.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Despite the brilliant weather the Goodwood

week was scarcely such a success as usual. This was chiefly owing to the failure of the

principal two-year-old stakes, as the presence

of Cantinière and Somerset frightened away

nearly all the other youngsters, and the Lavant,

Finden, and Molecomb Stakes were reduced to

mere walks-over. Prior to the victory of

Somerset in the last-named event he twice

changed hands; for Sir Frederick Johnstone

(who, it will be remembered, gave 2300 gs. for

him at Lord Anglesey's late sale) sold him to

Captain Machell for 4000 gs., and that gentle-

man passed him on to Lord Lonsdale at a

further advance of 500 gs. He seems to be

daily improving, and is very likely to be the

Derby favourite throughout the winter. The

appearance of King of the Forest, who had not

run since he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes

at Ascot last year, excited a great deal of

interest, and, having only the very moderate

Touques to dispose of, he managed

to win for the third year in succession,

and thus secure the accumulated

percentages. The Cup field had gradually

dwindled down to five; but the race will

always be memorable for the grand style in

which Favonius revenged his double defeat at

Ascot. He gave Albert Victor more weight

than when Mr. Cartwright's horse finished

lengths in front of him in the Alexandra

Plate, and yet, at the end of a very fast-run

race, he came away and won just as he chose.

It is now said that he was amiss at Ascot; indeed, it has been stated that he met with foul

play, and it is quite clear that something was

altogether wrong. Albert Victor is certainly

one of the most unlucky horses ever foaled,

and has now been second in the Derby, St.

Leger, Alexandra Plate, Liverpool Cup, and

Goodwood Cup. Another feature of Thurs-

day's programme was the ease with which

Silver Ring beat Wild Myrtle; and this must

still further enhance Cantinière's reputation,

for Lord Falmouth's filly could scarcely make

her gallop in the Lavant Stakes. Though

Prince Charlie only got third, he was quite

the hero of the Chesterfield Cup. His weight

(8 st. 7 lb.) was more than a three-year-old

could be expected to carry successfully through

the heavy ground; but he seemed to stay

this mile and a quarter so well that his

friends are beginning to entertain great hopes

of him for the Leger; and really the field for

that race appears likely to be so poor in

quality, that we do not see why he should not

be able to win. If, however, Queen's Mes-

senger should survive all the fierce attacks

that have been recently made upon him, and

come fit and well to the post, it is almost im-

possible that he can be defeated.

The Brighton Cup was won on Wednesday

by Albert Victor, Barford and Verdure being

second and third. On Thursday, the plate of

a hundred sovereigns was won by War Cry, Pelopion

coming in second, and Bank Note third. And

the Brighton Club Stakes was won by Houghton,

Uhlans being second and Gourbi third.

Notts v. Gloucestershire and Surrey v. York-

shire were the two great cricket-matches of

last week. Want of time caused the first to

be left incomplete; but, as the northern

county had made 489 against 139, there could

be no doubt that it would have gained a very

easy victory. Yorkshire beat Surrey by ten

wickets.

Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwick-

shire, was on Tuesday presented with a paint-

ing representing a meet of the North War-

wickshire hounds at Kenilworth Castle. The

presentation was made in recognition of the

noble Lord being the most liberal subscriber

to the hunt fund, as well as the largest pre-

server of foxes in the district.

The great yachting fortnight on the Solent

began, on Tuesday, with the annual regatta of

the Royal Yacht Squadron. The race for her

Majesty's cup, value £100, was won by Mr.

Mulholland's Egeria, without receiving time

allowance. The Prince of Wales was on board

one of the yachts, the Arrow, belonging to Mr. T. Chamberlayne, as a guest. The race for the prizes for cutters above thirty tons took place on Wednesday. Nine yachts took part in the competition. After compiling the time allowances, the Norman, belonging to Major Ewing, was found to be the winner of the first prize of £75, and the Vanguard (Mr. W. Miller) of the second prize of £25. The regattas of the south-eastern coast were inaugurated, on Monday, at Dover. Prince Arthur and Earl Granville were amongst the visitors. At Weymouth Regatta, yesterday week, there was a dead heat between Mr. Ashbury's Iona, cutter, sixty-three tons, and Major Ewing's cutter Norman, forty tons, after time was allowed for the latter's tonnage. The course was forty-five miles in length. Barnes Regatta took place last Saturday, when there was some capital racing. The principal trophy, the Barnes challenge cup, which has been in the possession of the London Rowing Club ever since 1866, changed hands this year, the holders having to succumb, after a magnificent race, to the Thames Rowing Club. J. B. Johnson, champion of England, swam a mile, on Monday evening, in Mr. Warner's lake, the Welsh Harp, Hendon, for a wager of £200, in 26 min., thus beating his time in the recent championship race by 2 min. 30 secs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The proceedings of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference have been continued throughout the week.

There is still no prospect of adjusting the differences between the masters and the men in the building trades.

Lord Buckhurst has granted permission to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union to hold the annual excursion of the Metropolitan Workmen's Clubs at Knole Park, Sevenoaks, on Monday week.

Another thunderstorm passed over London on Wednesday, and similar visitations are also reported from various parts of the country. The latest of the storms appears to have wrought less destruction than some of its immediate predecessors.

On Wednesday afternoon the Royal Horticultural Society threw open its grounds at South Kensington for a floral competition. The chief attraction was a large and varied display of pelargoniums and phloxes. The gardens were well visited during the afternoon.

The mallet with which Sir Christopher Wren laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, on June 21, 1675, will be used by Duchess of Teck next Wednesday, when her Royal Highness will perform a similar office for the new Church schools at Kingston.

The Architect states that the premises in St. James's-street formerly known as "Crockford's" are about to undergo a complete alteration and partial rebuilding, and will be opened about the beginning of next year as a new political club.

The drum of a column from the Temple of Ephesus—the most massive specimen of that famous edifice which has yet been received in this country—arrived at the British Museum yesterday week. The immense case had to be drawn by ten horses.

Sir Sydney Waterlow presided, on Wednesday, at the half-yearly meeting of the Industrial Dwellings Company, which was held at the Mansion House. It was stated that the houses constructed by the company are occupied by more than 5000 persons.

That popular place of amusement the Royal Gallery of Illustration will close for the season on Saturday next, the 17th inst., until which time "My Aunt's Secret" will be continued. The gallery is announced to reopen at the commencement of October, when the works of several well-known writers will be produced.

In recognition of the services of Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland, a deputation, consisting of a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, waited upon Countess Waldegrave, on Wednesday, and presented to her Ladyship the portrait of her husband. Mr. Chichester Fortescue acknowledged the gift in a well-chosen speech.

The celebrated collection of English coins and medals, patterns, and proofs in gold, silver, and copper, colonial and Anglo-American coins, and an extraordinary collection of Papal medals in silver and bronze, formed by Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., deceased, has been disposed of at the rooms of Christie, Manson, and Woods. The whole realised £1660.

Earl Granville, on Tuesday, received a deputation, whose members urged the Government to take active measures for suppressing the slave trade in Eastern Africa. His Lordship stated that the Cabinet was in communication with several foreign Powers for the purpose of effecting the object which his hearers had in view, and that favourable responses to suggestions for co-operation had been received.

The committee recently appointed to acquire possession of the Alexandra Palace and Park of 500 acres, for the purpose of ensuring their dedication to pure recreation and public health, held their first meeting at the Mansion House, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when his Lordship, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; Major-General Cavanagh, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., were appointed a sub-committee to negotiate the purchase of the estate.

At a public meeting in the Jews' Free School, on Tuesday, Sir Benjamin Phillips presiding, it was resolved to set on foot a subscription for a memorial to Mr. Numa Hartog, the first member of the Jewish community who attained the position of Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and who fell a victim to the recent smallpox epidemic in London. A committee was appointed to arrange the details of the scheme, and to consider what form the memorial should take.

Mr. E. R. Robson has been appointed architect to the London School Board, at a salary of £1000 a year. At the meeting on Wednesday a letter was read from Mr. Currie resigning his seat as a representative for the Tower Hamlets. Several of the members expressed their regret at Mr. Currie's determination, and it was ultimately resolved that he should be requested to remain a member. The board will not meet again for business until the 18th of September.

There was a general observance of the Bank holiday on Monday in all parts of the metropolis. Upwards of 32,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace, where there was a series of amusements extending from eleven o'clock in the morning to about ten o'clock at night. The Albert Hall, where there was a "National Holiday Festival Concert," in which Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Parepa-Rosa, and Signor Foli took part, was also well filled; and the Exhibition and other sights of London were largely patronised. The weather was bad.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor presided over a public meeting at the Mansion House, at which resolutions were passed with the object of extending the usefulness of the Universal Beneficent Society. The objects of this society are—(1) to give loans without interest to respectable persons in need of temporary assistance; (2) gifts of money, clothes, &c., to assist those who can obtain employment, or who require such aid towards emigrating; (3) small pensions to the infirm and afflicted; (4) pecuniary and medical aid for the sick, surgical appliances for the lame, and legal redress and protection for the oppressed, whose means do not admit of their obtaining such aid for themselves; and (5) payments for the admission of orphan or destitute children into suitable institutions.

Last week 2252 births and 1695 deaths were registered in the metropolis; the former having exceeded by 39 the average number, while the deaths were 55 below it. Twenty-eight persons died from smallpox, 20 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 481 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough continue excessive, but the deaths referred to each of the other principal zymotic diseases were below the corrected average. The death of a retired farmer was registered last week in North-street, Commercial-road, Camberwell, whose age was stated to be 105 years. The cause of death was certified as "natural decay, gradually for the last two years."

There was a final meeting of the committee of the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund, in Hanover-square, last Saturday, to receive the reports of the recent distributions in money and kind made by Messrs. Furley and Pitman in the departments of France which suffered most severely during the late war. Lord Vernon, the president of the fund, was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by the honorary secretaries, Messrs. H. M. Jenkins and Brandreth Gibbs; Mr. J. Howard, M.P.; Colonel Elphinstone, Mr. C. B. Pitman, and Mr. W. Wells, M.P. It was found that after the payment of all expenses a sum of about £200 was still available; and this amount it was decided to trust to Mr. Furley, who will distribute it chiefly in the department of the Ardennes. The labours of this society, which have extended over eighteen months, are therefore now at an end; and it is very gratifying to learn that the wheat distributed last autumn is everywhere yielding a most abundant harvest. The specimens of the wheat grown in France from the English seed were, it was remarked, far superior to those from native seed grown in adjoining fields.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Saturday last, laid the first stone upon an estate at Wandsworth, called the Shaftesbury Park Estate, which has been acquired by the Artisans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company (Limited), and is to be laid out as a workman's city, in 1200 dwellings. The estate contains about forty acres, and is situated between Wandsworth-road and the South-Western Railway, and about half way between the Wandsworth-road and the Clapham junction stations. The houses are to be thoroughly drained, constructed on sound principles and with good materials, and well supplied with water. Ample school accommodation will be provided, and a hall for lectures or public meetings will be built. The houses are to be of three kinds, for the accommodation not only of artisans, but also of the "clerk class;" and each house is to form a distinct and separate tenancy, fitted with every sanitary and domestic convenience. As on every estate purchased by the company, a suitable space will be reserved as a recreation-ground, a co-operative store will be built for the especial benefits of the tenants, and public-houses will be absolutely forbidden. Letters were read from Lord Derby, Sir Walter Trevelyan, Sir Richard Wallace, and several other subscribers to the enterprise, excusing their attendance.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins is to be the vacation Judge in Chancery; Mr. Justice Quain, as the most recently appointed, is the vacation Judge in Chambers.

Mr. Richard Harrington, the present Judge of the County Court Circuit, No. 34, has been appointed judge of a new circuit, comprising the towns following:—Daventry, Alcester, Coventry, Rugby, Solihull, Southampton, Stratford-on-Avon, Bromsgrove, and Redditch, portions of circuit 22; Pershore and Evesham, portions of circuit 23; and Kettering, Northampton, Towcester, and Wellingborough, portions of circuit 34.

In the Rolls Chambers on Wednesday application was made, in the case of "Gladstone v. the Duke of Newcastle," for permission to sell the house in which his Grace had resided in Carlton House-terrace, by private contract, for £45,000. It was proved that this sum was the full value of the building, and an order for the conditional sale was made.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has granted an injunction, applied for on behalf of Mr. H. B. Farnie and Mr. C. Morton, restraining the Prince of Wales's Theatre Company from producing Mr. Farnie's adaptation of Offenbach's opera "Geneviève de Brabant."

Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, having agreed to let his house, lands, and moors for the coming season to one gentleman, changed his mind about the desirability of his tenant, and re-let his property to another person. The original lessee holds to his bond, and Vice-Chancellor Malins has declared that the lessor could not be permitted to break his agreement and lease the property to another, and has granted an injunction to prevent any other person than plaintiff—the first lessee—killing game or using dogs on the lands of Banff during August and September.

Two clergymen having fallen out over a marriage in the church of one of them, an action for libel, heard at Guildford Assizes, has been the result. The plaintiff, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, lately curate of Lower Norwood, obtained permission from the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Kempe, Vicar of St. James's, Piccadilly, to solemnise a marriage in his church; one of the parties whom Mr. McDonnell united in holy wedlock had been divorced; and Mr. Kempe, finding this out, threatened that if the marriage was celebrated he would write certain letters to persons in authority about the plaintiff's conduct. The letters were written, and hence the suit, in which Mr. McDonnell claimed £2000 damages, but which issued in a verdict for Mr. Kempe, given after brief consultation

adjourned, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of compensating the child's parents.

An original form of robbery has been practised on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company. A woman was detected carrying off three curtains and a carpet from a first-class carriage on their line. When arrested seven first-class tickets were found upon her.

A charge of arson against a licensed victualler was investigated at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, when Thomas Wm. Walton was accused of having set fire to the Britannia public-house, Gray's-inn-road, his wife and two children being inmates of the place at the time. Some evidence for the prosecution having been taken, the prisoner was remanded, without bail.

William Fowler, keeper of a toy bazaar in Upper Kennington-lane, who was charged a week ago with setting fire to his premises with intent to defraud the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, was brought up again on Monday, at the Lambeth Police Court, and committed for trial.

At Guildhall Police Court, on Saturday last, William Cartwright was accused of obtaining by false pretences, from a person in Gloucester, who had advertised the instrument for sale, a fiddle, worth £25; and the prisoner, whose intercepted correspondence showed that he made a practise of answering similar advertisements, was remanded, there being several charges against him.

Three cases of robbery of watches from the person in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch came before the police magistrate at Worship-street on Tuesday, all the prisoners being young men, who, with confederates, hustled passengers in the streets at night, snatched their watches, and ran away. In one case the prisoner was committed for trial, another was remanded, and in the third case the offender was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

William Garside, lately in business at Rochdale, was charged, at Manchester Assizes, with a gross fraud under the Bankruptcy Act. The defendant obtained several hundred pounds' worth of wool by means of false representations as to his solvency, and sold it immediately afterwards at considerably below cost price. He then appeared in the *Gazette*, with debts to the amount of £2776 and assets almost nil. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

David Booth, for some years postmaster at Kirkburton, was indicted at Leeds Assizes, on Saturday, for stealing large sums of money which had come into his hands in his official capacity. The prisoner had on many occasions stolen cheques, stamps, and post-office orders, and forged several signatures. He was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

Yesterday week the inquest upon Sarah and Christiana Squire, the victims of the Hoxton tragedy, was brought to a close by a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—Commitment to the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of wilful murder, was the result of the renewed examination, at the Mansion House, on Saturday last, of Frank Fisher, who killed a fellow-workman in Laurence Pountney-lane on July 20.

At the Thames Police Court, yesterday week, William Busnell, an able seaman on board a ship bearing the unusual name of Bink Bonk Pry, was committed for trial on a charge of cutting and wounding George Kidd, the second mate.—Thomas Spring, a dock labourer, of Plaistow Marshes, was charged, at the Ilford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, with wilful murder. On the 26th ult. there had been a fight in the road, when the prisoner came up to Thomas Barrett, the deceased (who had not been near the combatants), and struck him a violent blow on the side of the head, which knocked him down. Barrett's head coming in contact with the kerbstone, he was rendered insensible, in which state he remained until the following Sunday, when he expired. The prisoner was committed for trial.

In the Crown Court at Manchester Assizes, last Saturday, John M'Queeney was indicted for an attempt to murder his wife in Oldham-road, and, being convicted, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Brett to penal servitude for life.

William Lace, charged with murdering his wife by kicking her to death, was tried at Bristol, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Mellor, and sentenced to death.—At Leeds Assizes, on Monday, Joseph Law, of Sheffield, slater, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for a murderous assault on Mary Bailes.—John Kewish, for murdering his father in consequence of a monetary dispute, was hanged, yesterday week, at Castletown, Isle of Man.

The Governor of the Cambridge County Gaol received, on Saturday last, a respite for Ann Hawkins, who was sentenced to death at the late assizes for the murder of her infant child.

The police have discovered that the body of the lady found in Patcham tunnel is that of Miss Brewer, of Brighton. She had left her lodgings in that place about eight o'clock in the evening, and was expected soon to return. About ten o'clock she was seen alone near the place where her body was afterwards found. No reason has yet been assigned for her being on the rails or in the tunnel.—The body of a young man who was found dead on the London and South-Western Railway, on Friday morning last, has been identified as that of Mr. Charles Wellsley Hales, late one of the assistant masters at Mr. Vickery's, Hope House Academy, Southsea. At the inquest Mr. Hales's brother-in-law said he was of opinion that the deceased had been for a walk and was making

his way back across the line when he met his death. Dr. Diver said that the buffer of an engine would cause such injuries as had occasioned the young man's death. The jury found "That the deceased was accidentally killed on the railway."—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Canterbury on the body of George Ellis, guardian and churchwarden of the parish of St. Margaret, in the above city. The deceased was observed sitting on the railway bank for half an hour, when, on the approach of a train, he opened the gate of the level crossing, walked on to the line, and threw himself before the engine. The whole train passed over him, and he was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The eighth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association was opened at Shoeburyness on Monday. The Queen's prize of £100 has been won by the second detachment of the 4th West York, or Sheffield, with a score of 48, made by four direct shots through the target. The Sheffield men are very popular, owing to their volunteering last week to do all the work of preparing the camp. The second prize, given by the Prince of Wales, value £24, was won by the 2nd West York, or Bradford; and the third prize, given by Captain Fitzgerald, by the first detachment of the 8th Cinque Ports, or Margate. The score in the two last cases was the same—viz., 36—but the Margate regiment, occupying a longer time than the Bradford, was placed third.

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A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"I speak of Africa and golden joys," says the gallant Pistol, with a Shakspearean "backhander" at some magniloquence which the Avonian poet liked to gird at. Dr. Livingstone also speaks of Africa, but certainly not of golden joys. He does in all honesty what Swift makes ignorant cartographers do—

Geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.

His despatches have not been set before us very advantageously: we have had portions and extracts, and then huge batches without explanations, and those who have not preserved accurate memories of the geography which we all got up so eagerly the last time that the Nile source was proclaimed to be finally settled will be somewhat in a haze. But the whole of the documents are well worth grappling with and thoroughly comprehending. The Nile problem is not yet solved, but Livingstone believes that he sees his way to the solution, and it must be a bitter mortification to him, after all that he has done, to get but a Pisgah view of the goal. As for his sufferings, he makes comparatively light of them, but accepts as a good omen his having three times in one day escaped violent death. So far as I can make out, the slave-traders are "masters of the situation," and will be until Sir Samuel Baker, or some other hard-hitting champion, takes them in hand. There may, however, be events about to occur in Africa which will incidentally clear up geographical puzzles wholesale. We are told that Egypt means to have Abyssinia—nay, may have obtained it by this time. Conquerors who have been able to hold their tongues until they have struck their blows are not entirely unknown in Europe, but we did not expect to see them arise and triumph in Africa. How much England served the Khedive by the destruction of Theodore is an inquiry that will not be forgotten. What became of the crown that was exhibited at South Kensington? If we still have it, perhaps in these days of petty economies it might be well to apprise Ismail Pacha that we are open to a reasonable offer. Anyhow, Africa will be a good deal talked about in the holidays, and *Paterfamilias* will do well to put an "Afric map" into his "Murray."

To ears weary with the grating of the wheels inexpressibly pleasant is that last grating when the boxes are piled and secured and the terminus is named. The philanthropist who has still a few days to spare in London may indulge his amiable feelings by watching the stream of vehicles that are hourly bearing away the jaded metropolitans. Very likely the majority are only going to be bored somewhere else than in town; but the fact has not dawned upon them, and haggard faces look actually bright as the farewell glance is given at the streets we shall be so happy to see again in a couple of months. What cheating bills will be in that despatch-box on the front seat when we bear it back again! what savage entries in the now blank pages of the diary for September and October! For all this we are prepared, and it is part of a system which, nevertheless, has many advantages. But we were not prepared to be told that the railway people are already beginning to blunder signals, and that the flood of accidents is setting in severely. It is better, perhaps, not to talk about such things, but to accept the doctrine of averages and quietly go to sleep in the train. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu says of an occasion when she was very nearly sent over a precipice, "I bore a good deal, but at last I did think it convenient to waken Mr. W. and ask him to see where we were going." But if she had lived to travel by railway she would have been too practical to disturb a husband uselessly. Those who cannot sleep in trains are to be pitied; but I am told that there is a great comfort in such cases in repeating, not "that blessed word Mesopotamia," but the still more blessed words, "Special jury—damages." Directors will, perhaps, take the hint, and also additional precaution, in these months when they are making such enormous profits out of travellers.

It was a sad thing to see the steady downpour nearly all day on the statute holiday. This was about the first day of entire badness which we have had for weeks. The publicans rejoiced, of course, and forgot all about the Licensing Bill. Splendid must have been the liquor harvest of that Monday afternoon and evening. The returns of the attendances at the most popular places of amusement are by no means very high, and it is clear that great numbers of people simply—I mean the reverse of unwisely—stayed at home and rested. If this result were due chiefly to the rain it is to be regretted, because that would mean that hosts of hard-worked and honest folk were disappointed. But some persons have an idea that the better sort of artisan, like the class above him, is getting tired of helping to make a crowd, and is learning to take things quietly. He has much more leisure now than of old, and plenty of good sights are within his reach all the week. He may have begun to see the absurdity of making a toil of a pleasure.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" We all remember when this exclamation was used with considerable iteration, and the difficulty with which the Mr. Russell Gurney of Ephesus had to appease the people. The story—apart, of course, from loftier considerations—affords very interesting insight into the characters and habits of an ancient people. Is everybody aware that the drum of one of the columns of the temple to her "whom all Asia and the world" worshipped is now at the British Museum? It has just arrived. Before going to look at it, anyone will do well to turn to Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and look at the plan of the Temple. I suppose that any young lady will be able to inform her brother from school that this was not the edifice fired by Herostratus, and to convince him of the fact by reminding him that the first "Ephesian dome" was burned on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, whose reign, she will add, preceded the Christian era. Another point. Pedantic books for the young deride the "monkish pictures" with figures of angels, "whom any anatomist must ridicule as monsters." Of course it may be right to instil into the youthful mind a belief that every monk was also a monster, whose life was one long conspiracy against literature, art, liberty, and the spirit of the age. But pedantry always bows to classicism. Will it visit the British Museum and bow to "Winged Victory" on the Diana column?

A case in which an eminent metropolitan clergyman was sued by another clergyman, for having caused injury to the latter by giving certain information to his ecclesiastical superiors, is one of the topics of the day. The verdict for the defendant was perfectly just. The grievance arose out of the marriage, in the latter's church, of two persons, one of whom had been divorced. Numbers of clergymen object to such marriages, but they are legal. The curious thing is that in such circumstances the services of a registrar are not found sufficiently devotional for those who have already shown so much marked reverence for vows.

NEW BOOKS.

Now that Latin, together with other dead languages, has fallen a little into disrepute, the two proverbs which are peculiarly applicable to *Modern Turkey*, by J. Lewis Farley, Consul of the Sublime Porte at Bristol (Hurst and Blackett), are probably best known in the English forms of "experience does it" and "believe an expert." At any rate, the volume of which the title is given above is the work of a gentleman who does not draw upon his imagination or inner consciousness for his facts, but has a stock of personally-acquired information to go upon. Moreover, though he may occasionally exhibit symptoms of enthusiastic and rhetorical advocacy in the cause of Turkey and the Turks, he is, for the most part, disposed to regard matters from a decidedly business-like and practical point of view. He begins by giving good reasons why a certain class of invalids should look suspiciously upon Hyères and Nice and Naples, and even Madeira, and prefer to seek for renovation of health and strength "in the clear, dry, exhilarating atmosphere of Beyrouth and in the midst of the lovely scenery to be found on and around Mount Lebanon." He then gives some account, based upon actual familiarity in his own person, of travelling in Syria and Palestine, and of a day spent with Bedawins; and he adds a few remarks touching the past as well as the present of Syria. He proceeds to a description of the visit paid by the ex-Empress Eugénie to Constantinople, and subjoins a short history of the Suez Canal. Subsequently he discourses at some length about Turkish affairs in general, and especially about Turkish women, Turkish armaments, and the advantages or disadvantages presented by Turkey as a field for emigration. At this part of the work it is probable that many an English reader will open the eyes and hold up the hands of astonishment, so superior, contrary to the ordinary belief, is the condition of woman amongst polygamous Turks to that of the same fair sex amongst monogamous Christians, and so much more formidable than the incredulous shakers of their heads may suppose is the majestic force of the Ottoman navy. But a little while, it seems, and the Turk will no longer visit the Thames to pick up ideas in the workshops of Woolwich; but the Giaour will go to learn his trade at Tophaneh, on the Bosphorus. From page 193 to the end the book is full of more or less trustworthy and certainly most important statements and suggestions relating to those questions which affect the material prosperity of nations. An answer, whether satisfactory or not is to be decided by readers themselves, will be found by pertinacious inquirers who "want to know," and would be glad to be informed "What are the interests Great Britain has in the stability and progress of the Ottoman Empire?" The subject of Turkish finances is handled in a manner calculated to be more reassuring to those who are not afraid of Turkish securities than to those who are in the habit of regarding things "from a Threadneedle-street point of view." The geographical position of the Turkish Empire, its agricultural products, its fisheries, its mines, and its roads are all passed in review; and in every case conclusions are come to unconfirmatory of the hypothesis that the "sick man" is near his death rattle. It was naturally to be expected that the author, when he came to treat of Turkish railroads, should have something to say about the "great enterprise of an iron highway from the Mediterranean or the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf." He accordingly discusses the three routes which have been projected; and it is well worth while to read what he has written. The Euphrates Valley route, so long and so ably advocated by Mr. W. P. Andrew, he describes as having never "been put forward as one likely in itself to be remunerative, but rather as an undertaking essential to our own national interests;" but memory hints that he is in error, and that the argument of national interests was used merely as a reason why Government should be the more ready to give "the guarantee without which capitalists refused the means to carry it out," and which would, nevertheless, ultimately prove to have been unnecessary save as an inducement and a precautionary measure.

At Newington-butts, on Sept. 22, 1791, was born "an innate gentleman and philosopher," whose career is with comparative brevity, but with much sympathy, respect, and compactness, presented for due admiration in *Michael Faraday*, by J. H. Gladstone, Ph. D., F.R.S. (Macmillan and Co.). The compiler had leave to make free use of the tributes already paid to the illustrious dead by Professor Tyndall and Dr. Bence Jones, and availed himself of the permission. He, however, collected additional information from other sources, and took his illustrations, when he could do so, from what was hitherto not at all or not very generally known. The result of this course is a little book of partially independent contents, full of interest, rich with the cream of accumulated facts, adapted to encourage and console the thoughtful and to arrest and admonish the thoughtless, simple and readable in style and convenient and portable in size. It is divided into five sections, of which the first contains the story of Faraday's life, showing how the blacksmith's son and bookseller's apprentice became a scientific star of the first magnitude; the second is occupied with a study of his character; the third sets forth the fruits of his experience; the fourth exhibits his method of working; the fifth has a bearing upon the value of his discoveries. After the five sections follows a supplement, in which the compiler's biographical sketch receives such adjuncts as are to be derived from "an anonymous poem" and from "the words of two of the most distinguished foreign philosophers—De la Rive and Dumas." There is an appendix, which supplies, with dates, a "list of learned societies to which Michael Faraday belonged;" and there is that which is so great a boon to readers and which gives such an air of finish to a book—an index.

It is always pleasant to see the partnership of married life extended to a community of tastes and to the production of literary works executed either by joint labour or, if independently, in one and the same spirit; and this charming spectacle is presented in the case of *The Mountain*, by Jules Michelet (T. Nelson and Sons), and of *Nature; or, the Poetry of Earth and Sea*, by Madame Michelet (T. Nelson and Sons). The original French has in both instances been rendered by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams into English which, while it undoubtedly reflects and is intended to reflect to a certain extent the peculiarities of the French writers, is good, sound, readable, and even elegant. Both volumes are very handsome; the former, with its fifty-four fine illustrations, is in itself quite a little library and picture-gallery, and the latter, with its two hundred exquisite engravings, has the same double character on a larger scale. M. Michelet, it is hardly necessary to say, shows his brilliant genius in every sketch that he attempts; and so poetical is his style and so transcendental are his views that in his description of so common an affair as what is by ordinary people called a mud-bath, which is usually spoken of with an almost depreciatory smile, his language is as sublime and his imagination as bold as if he were a Demodocus, who had tuned his harp to sing the story of earth-born Antaeus. And he preserves the same lofty and passionate strain whether we go to hear him declaiming from the summit of Mont Blanc, or, like a water-god, from the lakes of Switzerland, or from amidst the wonders of the

Pyrenees, or from the icy mountains of the pole, or from the very centre of what Ritter calls the "circle of fire," or from the "zones of peace" wherein lie the meadow and the prairie. The forests and their trees, the Alpine plants and their loves, the Engadine and its inhabitants, the larch and the arolla are the themes of similar effusive utterances—beautiful, impressive, and producing the effect of transfiguration. Madame Michelet is not a whit behind her husband as to intensity of feeling; and, if she may be considered to exhibit a less vigorous, fiery, and original genius, she has, nevertheless, her own striking charms of delicacy, truthfulness, poetic impulse, and gracefulness of expression. She discourses—in seven books or parts—of the garden, of pastoral scenery, of woodland scenery, of mountain scenery, of river scenery, of lake scenery, and of the sea; and her descriptions and lucubrations are agreeably interspersed with personal reminiscences, anecdotes, legends, and quotations. The illustrations, it is worth while to repeat, are profuse and exquisite; and both volumes may be strongly recommended as likely to refine the sentiments, open the mental eyes, and enhance the enjoyment of all to whom Nature and her rural beauties are dear.

The late Mr. Nassau Senior's private discussions of political subjects with foreign statesmen, carefully recorded in his notebooks and usually revised by those with whom he had talked, have furnished useful materials of study. An addition is now made to the store of these well-preserved comments on contemporary European history. The *Correspondence and Conversations of Alexis de Tocqueville*, from 1834 to 1859 (H. S. King and Co.), edited by Mrs. Simpson, daughter of Mr. Nassau Senior, will be read with due consideration. No Frenchman in our time has won so much of the respect and confidence of highly-educated Englishmen as M. de Tocqueville. His practical example in public life was more clear of reproach than the administration of M. Guizot; while his attachment to constitutional freedom, and his protest on behalf of moral and intellectual liberty against the despotism of the Empire, were not, as in M. de Montalembert, accompanied with an indiscriminate devotion to the claims of the Papacy, which few of our countrymen would approve. There is no flaw in M. de Tocqueville's title to be regarded as the best authority in modern France upon the politics of his own nation. His death, in April, 1859, has deprived both that country and Europe of the valuable assistance which his counsels might have rendered towards averting or lessening those terrible disturbances of the general order which have since occurred. But in the faithful reports of his friend Mr. Nassau Senior, and in the letters written by himself during their long acquaintance, "he, being dead, yet speaketh." And there is much, too, in his remarks upon England which deserves our candid attention. "In one point," he says, "the English seem to differ from ourselves and all other men. There is often scarcely any connection between what they say and what they do. No people carry so far, especially when speaking in public, violence of language, outrageousness of theories, and extravagance in the inferences drawn from those theories; yet no people act with more moderation. A quarter of what is said in England at a public meeting, or even round a dinner-table, without anything being done or intended to be done, would in France announce violence, which would almost always be more furious than the language had been." This observation of M. de Tocqueville may profitably be borne in mind, to restrain the habit of reckless declamation on political affairs by which irresponsible persons among us sometimes offend against truth and charity, as well as prudence. A vast amount of wild nonsense is continually uttered, in our common talk upon such matters, to prove our right of saying whatever we like, and without any serious intention of abiding by our words. Foreigners do not understand this peculiarity, being accustomed to the use of measured and guarded language in reference to the State; and they frequently take very false impressions of English public opinion, and of the influences that direct British policy, from overhearing what is said but never meant. The people of the United States display the same characteristic habit of "tall talk" in a still higher degree. A philosophic and impartial observer like M. de Tocqueville could make allowance for its effects. These two volumes are filled with the gathered crumbs of his wisdom.

A work of really solid interest is the *Life of Richard Trevithick*, with an account of his inventions, by Francis Trevithick, C.E. (E. and F. N. Spon), the first volume of which has lately been published. As a biography the book is not put together in such a way as to present the reader with a clear and continuous personal history, disclosing frequent glimpses of the domestic interior and successive scenes from private life; the man is swallowed up in the engineer, and little biographical patches have to be hunted out here and there, and then put together side by side after the manner of a child's geographical or historical puzzle. The author is himself perfectly aware of this peculiarity, and in his preface gives more or less satisfactory reasons for the method he has pursued. The volume is profusely "illustrated with engravings on wood by Mr. W. J. Welch;" and, as many, if not most, of the illustrations are diagrams explanatory of steam-engines and cognate contrivances, it follows that the pages exhibit not so much the usual appearance of a biographical narrative as of a mathematical treatise about mechanics. Considerations of space render it utterly impossible to give any adequate notion here of the numerous and important undertakings in which Trevithick, as originator, or adapter, or improver, was engaged; to discuss the merits of his inventions and the extent to which they may be considered to have served as a scaling-ladder for more recent and more successful assailants of the fortress containing worldly fortune; or to enter into the controversy which was maintained against the Trevithicks by Boulton and Watt. All such matters are to be sought for in the pages of the volume itself, where they will be found duly set forth without any scarcity of detail. As for the man, disembodied from the engineer, what can be easily ascertained is as follows. He might, perhaps, have had some difficulty in tracing his pedigree even up to his grandfather; but the first syllable of his name is enough to prove its antiquity and to make it probable that "in olden time property and birth gave power and influence" to his family. He was an engineer, the son of an engineer (for the father was something more scientific than a mere mine-manager); and he was born on April 13, 1771, in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall. He was "the first surviving son of five children." His first and only school was in the adjoining small town of Camborne; and he there obtained the character of a disobedient, slow, obstinate, spoilt, frequently absent, and very inattentive boy. Howbeit, they say that he would remain "by himself for hours, drawing lines and figures on his slate in place of the school lesson." His scholastic attainments did not go beyond the three R's. When his master one day said to him, "Your sum may be right, but it is not done by the rule," he replied, "I'll do six sums to your one;" which was, probably, more true than respectful. He very likely left school at twelve years of age, and at eighteen he was working in a mine for 30s. a month. At twenty-one he was "in public and professional contact with Watt, and from that period dates the

competition of the great low-pressure engineer and his youthful and vigorous high-pressure rival." He stood six feet two, was broad-shouldered, and was so famous for muscular development that he received and accepted a gratifying invitation to show his mighty frame before the whole College of Surgeons. It must have been awkward when such a man, "on more than one occasion," threatened "some people who contradicted him to fling them into the engine-shaft." In 1797 he married Jane, daughter of Mr. Harvey, of Hayle Foundry; and she has stated that "her husband was good-tempered and never gave trouble in home affairs," and that "he sometimes gossiped with his family on the immense advantages to spring from his high-pressure steam-engines, and the riches and honours that would be heaped on him and his children, but thought little or nothing of his wife's intimations that she barely had the means of providing the daily necessities of life." In fact, he came fully up to the popular conception of a genius: fame he had; but whilst his dreams were of health and wealth, his reality was brain-fever, debt, and bankruptcy. At any rate, that is the conclusion to which the first volume of his biography points.

The sacred places of the Eastern harem have long since been invaded and its mysteries have often been revealed by Englishwomen, both ladies and mere British females, but there may still remain a sufficient gilding of romance to whet the appetite of curiosity at sight of such a title as *Thirty Years in the Harem; or, The Autobiography of Melek-Hanum, Wife of H. H. Kibrizli-Mehemet-Pasha* (Chapman and Hall). It is not impossible that incredulous persons, to whom the whole tone of the book and the whole series of marvellous incidents will undoubtedly appear to belong rather to the old-fashioned romancer than to the describer of real modern life in Turkey, will place "Melek-Hanum" in the same category with the celebrated "Mrs. Harris." It is only right, therefore, to put them on a scent which, faithfully and diligently followed, will enable them to ultimately run down the real state of the case. At the opening of the sixteenth chapter the writer makes the following statement:—"It was in the month of Ramazan, in the year 1848, that my husband was appointed Ambassador to the English Court." With such a clue even an intelligent officer of the detective police might be warranted to discover, if it were worth anybody's while to know, whether the writer of the so-called autobiography is the "party" pretended, or quite another "party." In any case, it may be remarked as very singular that the autobiography of one who, though having Armenian, Greek and French blood in her veins, was a native of Constantinople and to the Turkish manner born, should be full of such scandalous anecdotes, stories of intrigues, descriptions of ceremonies, explanations of words and customs, and remarks about persons and things as are to be found in the legendary prose or poetry, in the books of travel, and in the newspapers of the Giaour. The "Hanum" and her family, whose melancholy flight might have excited more active sympathy if their present address had been appended to a little preface, certainly seem to have gone through a great deal; and it is much to be hoped that the pious trust expressed at the end of the volume may not have any flaw of fiction about it, and may turn out not to have been misplaced.

Some "lectures given to the young men of the city of Chester" have led to the publication of a little book called *Town Geology*, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, F.L.S., F.G.S., Canon of Chester (Strahan and Co.), which is calculated to find a hearty welcome. In a very simple, but manly, forcible, and convincing preface of fifty-six pages everybody is exhorted to make acquaintance with some branch of natural science, and, for good reasons stated, especially with geology; and then a remarkably clear and by no means shallow stream of geological knowledge is made to flow pleasantly along through a narrow channel of less than two hundred and fifty pages. The lectures are six in number. In the first the lecturer discourses about "the soil of the field;" in the second, about "the pebbles in the street;" in the third, about "the stones in the wall;" in the fourth, about "the coal in the fire;" in the fifth, about "the lime in the mortar;" and in the sixth, about "the slates on the roof." As a lecturer the reverend author is excellent; how far he has the gift of prophecy must be left for posterity to decide, when what is now the future has come, bringing with it confirmation or refutation of the prediction that "power will pass more and more, if all goes healthily and well, into the hands of scientific men." Of course, the first change to be brought about will be that things should go "healthily and well," which may be expected contemporaneously with the "good time coming," which is supposed to be the same as the "millennium." Meanwhile, let us learn at least the rudiments of geology from such teachers as the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

An entertaining book of historical and social reminiscences is that of Lady Clementina Davies, *Recollections of Society* (two vols., Hurst and Blackett). This lady, wife of Mr. Francis II. Davies and sister of the present Earl of Perth and Melfort, was born in the Château de St. Germain at the time of the first French Republic. Her father, Lord Maurice Drummond, youngest son of the third Earl of Duke (for the ducal title was conferred by James II., during his exile, upon this Jacobite family) seems to have been a favourite at the Court of Versailles before the Revolution. Lady Clementina, in her youth, had many friends among the *vieille noblesse*, but had also the opportunity of seeing and hearing much of the persons around Napoleon I. The Court of the Restoration, however, made her more completely at home in Paris; and she had, in the mean time, become intimately acquainted with fashionable society in Edinburgh and London. Some of the anecdotes she relates, though free from serious objection on grounds of morality and propriety, are of that peculiar character which is called *Regence*, whether this term be referred to the period of the Duke of Orleans, in the eighteenth century, or to that of George, Prince Regent, in the nineteenth. Lady Clementina's father, in the reign of Louis XV., used to disguise himself as a girl and appear with Prince Talleyrand at places of public entertainment. The scandals of Mrs. Mary Ann Clark and the Duke of York, belonging to the later period, is also narrated once more in these volumes. Of this and other similar affairs, we agree with Lady Clementina Davies in remarking, "Enough has here been said to show that, even in the early days of those who are now septuagenarians, society needed some reform on both sides of the Channel." Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Mrs. Jordan, Lord Byron, Thomas Moore, and a host of notable or notorious persons in the days of George III. and George IV., find place in her recollections. The murder of the Duc de Berri, the love and grief of his amiable wife, and the posthumous birth of their son, now claimant of the throne of France, fill one of the most interesting chapters. Her Ladyship, who has seen something of that country in its later state under the empire of Napoleon III., cherishes a strong hope that the Comte de Chambord will yet be placed on the throne. Her citation of a poem composed by Victor Hugo on the birth of the Prince, fifty-two years ago, may be commended to the admirers of that fantastic genius.

The now expected arrival in England of the Japanese Embassy, which has been residing in America since last January, gives particular value to a memorial of its sojourn in the United States. *The Japanese in America* (Longmans) is a volume edited by Mr. Charles Lanman, who acted as secretary to their Legation in Washington. It contains a history of the mission, which is designed to gain a correct knowledge of foreign civilised nations, and to establish friendly social, commercial, and political relations between them and Japan. The chief Ambassador is Tomomi Iwakura, who held at home the office of "Junior Prime Minister;" but there are four Vice-Ambassadors—namely, Takayoshi Kido, Toshimatsu Okubo, Hirobumi Ito, and Massouka Yamaguchi, all Ministers of State. They are accompanied by a dozen secretaries of different grades, and by ten commissioners of inquiry, with a score of assistants, to examine and report upon the public administration, the finances, the laws, the trade and manufactures, the popular education, and other concerns of each country they visit, with a view to the adoption in Japan of useful improvements. Besides the members of the embassy, fifty or sixty other Japanese, five of them young ladies, came by the same steamer to San Francisco, in order to stay in America for the purpose of study. There are about two hundred Japanese students now in the United States, most of them at the Universities and colleges of New England. An interesting part of this volume consists of the essays written by these young strangers, and translated into English, upon what they have observed of American institutions and manners, and upon the ethical questions suggested by comparing these with the ways of Japan. A more complete statistical treatise on the internal resources and organisation of the United States, prepared by the Japanese Minister at Washington, Jugoi Arinori Mori, shows much accurate research and capacity of sound judgment. We are glad to think the members of the special embassy will bring to the investigation of things in Great Britain an equal degree of liberality and good will. It is to be hoped that the same disposition will be found on our side, and that everything proper will be done to make their visit here both agreeable to themselves and profitable to Japan.

An example worthy of being followed, so far as the "purblind race of miserable men" can judge of their fellow-creatures, is to be extracted from *A Memoir of John Elder, Engineer and Shipbuilder*, by W. J. Macquorn Rankine (William Blackwood and Sons). Perhaps the memoir may appear to some persons to be more like a short treatise upon marine engineering than a personal history to be employed for the purpose of pointing a moral, seeing that it is difficult to lay hold of any specific achievement or any special rule of conduct, so far as the memorial record is concerned, whereby the late Mr. Elder rendered himself a model for his contemporaries and for posterity. The chief, if not the only, utterance of his given in his own words is to the effect that "a judicious engineer will therefore design different forms of boilers for different circumstances, the object being to construct all his work so as to give the best return to the capitalist that employs him," which, however sound the opinion and instruction conveyed may be, appears to appertain rather to matters of business than to the whole duty of man and the development of the human race. It is, however, at p. 56, where his character is summed up in a few words, and amongst the letters and addresses to his widow which are collected in the appendix, that the reader will learn how worthy of imitation as a firm and energetic, but kind, generous, liberal, truthful, just, honourable, and Christian man was the late Mr. John Elder.

A little book with a long title is *Considerations on the Military and Political Events accompanying the Conquest and Settlement of the Island of Britain by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; with an Introductory Chapter on the Occupation of the Island by the Romans*, by Major William Prime Jones, 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, late 5th Fusiliers (Bemrose and Sons). The author diffidently offers his little work to the public, and, disclaiming any intention of writing a history, merely desires "to give the conclusions at which he has arrived from the perusal of the writings of the best modern historians," and to make himself useful to those who have no time for voluminous compilations.

Melkshot House, near Romsey, Lady Ashburton's seat, has been almost destroyed by fire.

On Tuesday the Glasgow meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was opened in that city—Mr. Henry Bessemer in the chair. The president for next year is to be Mr. Isaac Lothian Bell.

This year's congress of the British Archaeological Association began in Wolverhampton on Monday, and lasted through the week, under the presidency of the Earl of Dartmouth. His Lordship vindicated the men of the Black Country against popular disparagement of their morals and intelligence.

A mass meeting of working men was held at Bradford, last Saturday, to protest against the present high price of butchers' meat. Resolutions were passed pledging those present to abstain from the use of butchers' meat for a month, and totally from the consumption of veal and lamb.

A great Conservative demonstration was held on Monday afternoon at Powderham, the seat of the Earl of Devon. Between 25,000 and 30,000 persons attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Several military bands were present. The amusements were of various kinds. Two platforms were erected. Speeches were delivered by several members of Parliament and others. Among the speakers were Sir S. Northcote, Sir M. Lopes, the Earl of Devon, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Kennaway, and Sir John Karslake. All the speakers condemned the Ballot, but predicted that its results would not be unfavourable to Conservatism.

The festivities on the visit of the American fleet to Southampton were brought to a close on Saturday last. The gallant Admiral issued invitations for an afternoon dancing party on board his flagship, the Wabash, and over 400 persons were present from Southampton, Cowes, and Portsmouth, including a number of distinguished naval and military officers in her Majesty's service, municipal authorities, and others. The party commenced dancing about four o'clock, and continued without intermission until seven in the evening; and as the visitors steamed away from the Wabash hearty cheers were given for Admiral Alden and his officers.

On Tuesday the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Countess Spencer, and suite, arrived in Lurgan, where for the week they remain at Brownlow House, the guests of Lord and Lady Lurgan. On arriving, his Excellency at once drove to the Townhall, where an address was presented to him by the Town Commissioners. The party then went to Brownlow House for luncheon; after which they visited Messrs. Malcolm and Pentland's cambric manufactory; and then went to the Model School, where an address to the Lord-Lieutenant was read by Dr. Henry, the president of Queen's College. The Viceregal party visited the National Cattle Show at Belfast on Wednesday.

"A DAY IN THE COUNTRY."

We do not know any more pleasant and wholesome institution of modern times than the custom of taking school-children, once a year, to play and feast in a green field beneath the genial summer sun. "It is twice blessed," as Shakespeare says of Mercy; for the teachers and friends, who go forth out of town with the exulting troop of boys and girls, are sure to enjoy the treat quite as much, if only by the sympathy they must feel with the frank joy of the assembled youngsters. There are few populous places in England and Wales where this laudable practice is not now duly observed by most of the charity schools and Sunday schools, both those connected with the Established Church and those belonging to the different societies of religious Dissenters. It would be unjust and irreverent to suggest that none of them could afford to decline following the general example, as this would expose its juvenile charges to the risk of hankering after the fleshpots of Egypt, and of looking with eyes of ignorant desire at the festivities of their little neighbours under the fostering care of a less orthodox communion. We have certainly known a boy of thirteen years who always used to change his religious profession three or four times between May and August, or at least to forsake the Sunday school of one Christian denomination for that of another—the Church for the Unitarian, this for the Baptist, and that again for the Wesleyan—in order to partake of their tea, their plum-cake, and strawberries, with a philosophic impartiality worthy of remark. He ought to have lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and to have held a Bishopric through the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and the commencement of Elizabeth, till the last-named English Queen should have boxed his ears and torn off his lawn sleeves. But, returning from this digression into matters of ecclesiastical policy, we invite the reader to look with glad approval on the picture of those happy Sunday-school children, with their gentle protectors and instructors, regaled in simple rustic fashion, as they sit upon the grass in a nobleman's park near London. They will be all the better for the remembrance of this day in the country when they grow up to be men and women.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The amazing total of subscriptions lately offered for the great national loan of three milliards of francs (3,000,000,000f.), amounting to more than twelve times the immense sum required, has been a nine-days' wonder to the uninitiated reader of foreign news. But whatever arithmetical reduction may be made from this account when the unreality of those offers to a large extent, both in France and elsewhere, is justly apprehended, there is no doubt the smaller French subscribers for the petty shares of 5f. and 10f., whose personal contributions were received without abatement, showed an eager earnestness to help their country in its financial need. Our Paris Artist has sketched them as they were seen waiting all night outside the doors of the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, on Sunday, the 27th ult. These weary watchers are an affecting sight; but it is satisfactory to know that the poor people, after their losses and sufferings in the siege, have still a little money to invest.

The fortieth annual meeting of the British Medical Association has been held at Birmingham this week.

Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, in his medical report upon the condition of the camp at Wimbledon, states that, altogether, the recent meeting was an unprecedentedly healthy one.

The Sub-Wealden Exploration Committee, after having been compelled to abandon two spots which had been selected as favourable for the borings in search of coal, have fixed on Councillor's-wood, in the parish of Netherfield, the property of Mr. W. Mappin, from whom the Committee have obtained a lease. The site of the proposed boring is within twenty yards of a stream dividing Councillor's-wood from Limekiln-wood, showing a good section of the Ashburnham beds.

A few years back the Prince Consort, with a desire to improve the welfare of the humbler classes, caused a society to be formed at Windsor for the purpose of erecting a number of model cottages. Upwards of fifty dwellings, constructed upon the best models, furnished with all kinds of conveniences likely to promote the home comforts of the inhabitants, were accordingly erected on the south side of the Royal borough, and let to tenants at moderate rentals, ranging from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per week. Since then these model cottages have served as examples for the erection of workmen's dwellings elsewhere. The Royal Society have sold the "Prince Consort's Cottages" to Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, who is now the possessor of upwards of 150 model cottages, besides other cottage property, at Windsor. Last Saturday, accordingly, upon coming into possession of the Prince Consort's model cottages, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner entertained about 200 of their tenants to tea and other refreshments.

On Thursday week a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards and payments were voted on life-boat establishments to the amount of £1210. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The Freemasons of Warwickshire had, through Lord Leigh, Captain Salt, of Birmingham, and other gentlemen, contributed to the institution the new life-boat to be stationed at Scarborough, and which, at the request of the donors, is to be named the Lady Leigh. Other contributions were announced as having been received by the institution. The late Miss Maria Waldron, of Trowbridge, had also bequeathed the institution £100, duty free; Mrs. Poore, of Warminster, £50; and James Gowland, Esq., of Harston, Cambridge, £120. New life-boats had recently been sent by the institution to Greystones and Drogheda, Ireland, the British and Irish Steam-Packet Company kindly granting them a free conveyance on board their steamers. It was reported that a Liverpool gentleman, who had been nearly drowned while bathing at Rhyl, on the 2nd ult., had been restored to life, after twenty minutes' immersion in the water, by promptly and energetically treating him for more than two hours in accordance with the "Instructions for the Restoration of the Apparently Drowned" issued by the institution. Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the society, read his report on his recent visits to life-boat stations of the institution on the north and east coasts of Scotland, all which boats he found in admirable order. He observed that a large number of the fishing-boats on that part of the coast, both new and old, are now decked and fitted like the safety fishing-boats introduced by the National Life-Boat Institution. A report was also read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his visits to the coasts during the past month.



THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW FRENCH LOAN: WAITING AT THE DOORS OF THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE, CHAMPS ELYSEES.

The Extra Supplement.

THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Engraving which forms the Special Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal was drawn from materials supplied by Mr. H. M. Stanley, and is certified by him to be a correct representation of the scene at his meeting with Dr. Livingstone, on Nov. 3, at Ujiji, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. His account of the circumstances and manner in which that meeting took place has been published so recently that it must be fresh in the memory of our readers. When Mr. Stanley, who had marched from the coast to Ujiji, entered that native village with the procession of his servants, he found a crowd of people in the street, attracted by the news of his approach. In the centre of a group of Arabs, to the left hand, he perceived a pale, grey-bearded white man, dressed in a shirt or jacket of red serge, with trousers, and wearing on his head a naval cap with a gold band. This was "Dr. Livingstone, I presume!" as Mr. Stanley said in accosting him with the calmness of an ordinary greeting at first sight, as he might have done in New York or London. "Yes," said Dr. Livingstone; and then, joining in quiet talk, they expressed their mutual satisfaction at their meeting, but without any such gestures or looks of strong delight as would have been interpreted by the Arabs and negroes to show that they felt themselves in an unusual position. The principal figures in our Illustration will easily be recognised. In the centre of the foreground is Mr. Stanley's flag-bearer, a half-naked African, carrying the American banner, the stars and stripes. To the right is Dr. Livingstone, raising his cap in token of polite salutation; the turbaned Arabs from Zanzibar are standing at his back. On the left-hand side is Mr. Stanley, likewise cap in hand; two or three of his native gun-bearers, with the boy Kololu, follow at his heels; behind these come several men loaded with chests, baskets, and portmanteaux, containing the stores he brought and the necessities for his own use. We understand that Mr. Stanley is preparing a complete narrative of his journey in search of Dr. Livingstone and his return to the coast, in which he seems to have suffered greatly from the effects of the unwholesome climate at that season of the year.

While freely and gladly assenting to the general praises of Mr. Stanley's personal courage, alacrity, and perseverance, we must not forget that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the liberal and enterprising proprietor of the *New York Herald*, was the originator of Mr. Stanley's mission, and paid all its expenses, amounting to several thousands of pounds. The portrait of that gentleman, which is presented in another page, will therefore be regarded with much interest. He is no stranger to society in this country, for it is well remembered that on Christmas Eve, 1866, he arrived at Cowes in his yacht Henrietta, a beautiful schooner of 205 tons, winning against the Fleetwing and Vesta, two other New York yachts, the great Atlantic Ocean race for a sweepstakes of 90,000 dollars; and the yachtsmen of Old England gave him an entertainment in honour of their American brethren. Mr. Bennett not only had the honour of showing his yacht to some members of the Royal Family, but the Duke of Edinburgh accepted a challenge to race it round the Isle of Wight. The race, however, did not come off, and a princely offer, subsequently made by Mr. Bennett, of the Henrietta as a gift to his Royal Highness, was not accepted, though it received such thanks as the courtesy deserved. Mr. Bennett has lately, by the death of his father, the late James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the proprietorship and management of that popular New York journal which was identified from its foundation with the elder Bennett's name.

The despatches from Dr. Livingstone, officially addressed by him, as her Majesty's Consul in Central Africa, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have this week been published. They are dated respectively, the first on Nov. 15, 1870, from Bambaree, in the Manyema country, north-west of Lake Tanganyika; four others, from Ujiji, in November and December, 1871; and the last from Unyanyembe, between Ujiji and the seacoast, on Feb. 20 of this year, when Mr. Stanley left him at that place. Altogether, they fill more than a page of the daily papers; but much of their narrative and descriptive contents has been anticipated by Dr. Livingstone's two letters to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, large extracts from which have appeared in this Journal.

In order to understand the geographical problems which the great traveller has, during several years past, been labouring to solve by personal inspection, it must be observed that Lake Tanganyika, 700 miles inland from the east coast of Africa, was the limit of previous explorations. It was visited by Captains Burton and Speke. The interior of the continent west of Lake Tanganyika, extending more than 1000 miles towards Congo, was still utterly unknown. Dr. Livingstone, in the earlier part of his present mission, which commenced in 1866, made a thorough examination of the whole country south of Lake Tanganyika, or between that lake and Lake Nyassa, with all the rivers below Cazembe flowing into the Zambezi. It became his chief aim thenceforward to ascertain the general northward direction of the streams and lake-currents of the Tanganyika region, the outlet of this lake at its northern extremity, and its probable connection with one of the two lakes, Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza—or, rather, with the Albert Nyanza alone—to which Sir Samuel Baker had traced one great tributary of the Nile, 2 deg. south of the Equator. The interval between the lower end of Lake Tanganyika, which issues in the river Rusizi, and the upper end of Lake Albert Nyanza (as laid down in "Black's General Atlas, 1870"), appears to be not more than 2 deg. of latitude. But it is farther west, in the newly-discovered Manyema country beyond Lake Tanganyika, that Dr. Livingstone has found what seems to be "the main line of drainage of the great Nile valley." There is a large river called the Chambeze, the Luapula, and the Lualaba, in different parts of its winding course, which flows through three lakes, Bangweolo, Moero, and Kamolondo, not to be found in any ordinary map. This lacustrine river, which may or may not communicate at length with Lake Albert Nyanza and the so-called White Nile, takes its rise near Cazembe, in "the great watershed of Central Africa," between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south of the Equator—that is, in the region (explored four years ago by Dr. Livingstone) situated west of Lake Nyassa, south-west of the head of Lake Tanganyika, and northward from the river Zambezi. It is to be regretted that Dr. Livingstone is unable to mark the longitude of any of the places he mentions, but this deficiency is explained by the fact that his chronometers and other instruments were out of repair. He says, writing from Ujiji at the beginning of last November, two days before Mr. Stanley met him:—

"I have ascertained that the watershed of the Nile is a broad upland, between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south latitude, and from 4000 ft. to 5000 ft. above the level of the sea. Mountains stand on it at various points, which, though not apparently very high, are between 6000 ft. and 7000 ft. of actual altitude. The watershed is over 700 miles in length from west to east.

The springs that rise on it are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a large part of a man's life to count them. A bird's-eye view of some parts of the watershed would resemble the frost vegetation on window-panes. They all begin in an oozing at the head of a slightly depressed valley. A few hundred yards down the quantity of water from oozing earthen sponge forms a brisk perennial burn or brook a few feet broad and deep enough to require a bridge. These are the ultimate or primary sources of the great rivers that flow to the north in the Great Nile Valley. The primaries unite and form streams, in general larger than the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton, and may be called secondary sources. They never dry, but unite again into four large lines of drainage, the head waters or mains of the river of Egypt. These four are each called by the natives Lualaba, which, if not too pedantic, may be spoken of as lacustrine rivers, extant specimens of those which, in prehistoric times, abounded in Africa, and which in the south are still called, by Bechuanas, 'Melapo,' in the north, by Arabs, 'Wadys,' both words meaning the same thing—rivers in which no water ever now flows. Two of the four great rivers mentioned fall into the central Lualaba, or Webb's Lake River, and then we have but two main lines of drainage, as depicted nearly by Ptolemy.

"The prevailing winds on the watershed are from the south-east. This is easily observed by the direction of the branches, and the humidity of the climate is apparent from the numbers of lichens which make the upland forest look like the mangrove swamps on the coast. In passing over sixty miles of latitude I waded thirty-two primary sources from calf to waist deep, and requiring from twenty minutes to an hour and a quarter to cross stream and sponge; this would give about one source to every two miles. A Suaheli friend, in passing along part of the Lake Bangweolo, during six days counted twenty-two, from thigh to waist deep. This lake is on the watershed, for the village at which I observed on its north-west shore was a few seconds into 11 deg. south, and its southern shores and springs and rivulets are certainly in 12 deg. south. I tried to cross it in order to measure the breadth accurately. The first stage to an inhabited island was about twenty-four miles. From the highest point here the tops of the trees, evidently lifted by the mirage, could be seen on the second stage and the third stage: the mainland was said to be as far as this beyond it. But my canoe-men had stolen the canoe and got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit, and got into a flurry to return home. 'They would come back for me in a few days truly,' but I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft if they should leave me in this wide expanse of water; and, being 4000 ft. above the sea, it was very cold; so I returned.

"The length of this lake is, at a very moderate estimate, 150 miles. It gives forth a large body of water in the Luapula; yet lakes are in no sense sources, for no large river begins in a lake; but this and others serve an important purpose in the phenomena of the Nile. It is one large lake, and unlike the Okara, which according to a Suaheli, who travelled long in our company, is three or four lakes run into one huge Victoria Nyanza, gives out a river which, on departing out of Moero, is still larger. These men had spent many years east of the Okara, and could scarcely be mistaken in saying that of the three or four lakes there only one, the Okara, gives off its water to the north. The 'White Nile' of Speke, less by a full half than the Shiré out of Nyassa (for it is only 80 or 90 yards broad), can scarcely be named in comparison with the central or Webb's Lualaba, of from 2000 to 6000 yards, in relation to the phenomena of the Nile. The structure and economy of the watershed answer very much the same end as the great lacustrine rivers, but I cannot at present copy a lost despatch which explained that. The mountains on the watershed are probably what Ptolemy, for reasons now unknown, called the Mountains of the Moon. From their bases I found that the springs of the Nile do unquestionably arise. This is just what Ptolemy put down, and is true geography. We must accept the fountains; and nobody but Philistines will reject the mountains, though we cannot conjecture the reason of the name. Mounts Kenia and Kilimanjaro are said to be snow-capped, but they are far from the sources and send no water to any part of the Nile; so they could never have been meant by the correct ancient explorers, from whom Ptolemy and his predecessors gleaned their true geography, so different from the trash which passes current in modern times.

"Before leaving the subject of the watershed, I may say that I know about 600 miles of it, but am not yet satisfied, for, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole. I have a very strong impression that in the last hundred miles the fountains of the Nile mentioned to Herodotus by the secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais do arise, not, like the rest, from oozing earthen sponges, but from an earthen mound; and half the water flows northward to Egypt, the other half south to Inner Ethiopia. These fountains, at no great distance off, become large rivers, though at the mound they are not more than ten miles apart—that is, one fountain, rising on the north-east of the mound, becomes Bartle Frere's Lualaba, and it flows into one of the lakes proper, Kamolondo, of the central line of drainage; Webb's Lualaba, the second fountain, rising on the north-west, becomes (Sir Parafin) Young's Lualaba, which, passing through Lake Lincoln and becoming Loeki, or Lomame, and joining the central line too, goes north to Egypt: the third fountain, on the south-west, Palmerston's, becomes the Liambia, or Upper Zambezi; while the fourth, Oswell's fountain, becomes the Kafue, and falls into the Zambezi in Inner Ethiopia.

"More time has been spent in the exploration than ever I anticipated. My bare expenses were paid for two years, but had I left when the money was expended I could have given little more information about the country than the Portuguese, who, in their three slave-trading expeditions to Cazembe, asked for slaves and ivory alone, and heard of nothing else. From one of the subordinates of their last so-called expedition I learnt that it was believed that the Luapula went to Angola! I asked about the waters till I was ashamed. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark; for who cared where the rivers ran? Many a weary foot I trod ere I got a clear idea of the drainage of the great Nile valley. The most intelligent natives and traders thought that all the rivers of the upper part of that valley flowed into Tanganyika. But the barometers told me that to do so the water must flow uphill. The great rivers and the great lakes all make their waters converge into the deep trough of the valley, which is a full inch of the barometer lower than the Upper Tanganyika. It is only a sense of duty, which I trust your Lordship will approve, that makes me remain, and, if possible, finish the geographical question of my mission. After being thwarted, baffled, robbed, worried almost to death in following the central line of drainage down, I have a sore longing for home. I have had a perfect surfeit of seeing strange new lands and people, grand mountains, lovely valleys, the glorious vegetation of primeval forests, wild beasts, and an endless succession of beautiful man; besides great rivers and vast lakes—the last most interesting, from their huge outflowings, which explain some of the phenomena of the grand old Nile.

"Let me explain, but in no boastful style, the mistakes of others who have bravely striven to solve the ancient problem, and it will be seen that I have cogent reasons for following the painful, plodding investigation to its conclusion. Poor Speke's mistake was a foregone conclusion. When he discovered the Victoria Nyanza he at once leaped to the conclusion that therein lay the sources of the river of Egypt, '20,000 square miles of water,' confused by sheer immensity. Ptolemy's small lake 'Coloc' is a more correct representation of the actual size of that one of three or four lakes which alone sends its outflow to the north; its name is Okara. Lake Kavirondo is three days distant from it, but connected by a narrow arm. Lake Naibash, or Neibash, is four days from Kavirondo. Baringo is ten days distant, and discharges by a river, the Nagardabash, to the north-east. These three or four lakes, which have been described by several intelligent Suaheli, who have lived for many years on the shores, were run into one huge Victoria Nyanza. But no sooner did Speke and Grant turn their faces to this lake to prove that it contained the Nile fountains, than they turned their backs to the springs of the river of Egypt, which are between 400 and 500 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Lake. Every step of their heroic and really splendid achievement of following the river down took them further and further from the sources they sought. But for devotion to the foregone conclusion, at the sight of the little 'White Nile,' as unable to account for the great river, they must have turned off to the west down into the deep trough of the great valley, and there found lacustrine rivers amply sufficient to account for the Nile and all its phenomena. The next explorer, Baker, believed, as honestly as Speke and Grant, that in the Lake River Albert he had a second source of the Nile to that of Speke. He came further up the Nile than any other in modern times, but turned when between 600 and 700 miles short of the *caput Nili*. He is now employed in a more noble work than the discovery of Nile sources; and if, as all must earnestly wish, he succeeds in suppressing the Nile slave trade, the boon he will bestow on humanity will be of far higher value than all my sources together.

"When intelligent men like these and Bruce have been mistaken, I have naturally felt anxious that no one should come after me and find sources south of mine, which I now think can only be possible by water running up the southern slope of the watershed. But all that can in modern times and in common modesty be fairly claimed is the re-discovery of what had sunk into oblivion, like the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenician admiral of one of the Pharaohs, about B.C. 600. He was not believed because he reported that in passing round Libya he had the sun on his right hand. This, to us who have gone round the Cape from east to west, stamps his tale as genuine. The predecessors of Ptolemy probably gained their information from men who visited this very region, for in the second century of our era he gave, in substance, what we now find to be genuine geography. The springs of the Nile, rising in 10 deg. to 12 deg. south latitude, and their water collecting into two large lacustrine rivers, and other facts, could have been learned only from primitive travellers or traders—the true discoverers of what emperors, kings, philosophers, all the great minds of antiquity, longed to know and longed in vain.

"The geographical results of four arduous trips in different directions in the Manyema country are briefly as follows:—The great river, Webb's Lualaba, in the centre of the Nile valley, makes a great bend to the west, soon after leaving Lake Moero, of at least 180 miles; then, turning to the north for some distance, it makes another large sweep of about 120 miles, in the course of which about thirty miles of southing are made. It then draws round to north-east, receives the Lomane, or Loeki, a large river which flows through Lake Lincoln. After the union a large lake is formed, with many inhabited islands in it; but this has still to be explored. It is the fourth large lake in the central line of drainage, and cannot be Lake Albert; for, assuming Speke's longitude of Ujiji to be pretty correct, and my reckoning not enormously wrong, the great central lacustrine river is about 5 deg. west of Upper and Lower Tanganyika. Beyond the fourth lake the water passes, it is said, into large ready lakes, and is in all probability Petherick's branch—the main stream of the Nile—in distinction from the smaller eastern arm which Speke, Grant, and Baker took to be the river of Egypt. The great bends west probably form one side of the great rivers above that geographical loop, the other side being Upper Tanganyika and the Lake River Albert. A waterfall is reported to exist between Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza, but I could not go to it; nor have I seen the connecting link between the two—the upper side of the loop—though I believe it exists.

"The Manyema could give no information about their country, because they never travel. Blood feuds often prevent them from visiting villages three or four miles off, and many at a distance of about thirty miles did not know the great river, though named to them. No trader had gone so far as I had, and their people cared only for ivory. In my attempts to penetrate further and further I had but little hope of ultimate success; for the great amount of westing led to a continual effort to suspend the judgment, lest, after all, I might be exploring the Congo instead of the Nile, and it was only after the two great western drains fell into the central main, and left but the two great lacustrine rivers of Ptolemy, that I felt pretty sure of being on the right track."

The above statement, which seems to us a perfectly clear and consistent account of Dr. Livingstone's recent geographical discoveries, will doubtless excite much discussion among the learned, both in the scientific congress of the British Association, next week, at Brighton, and in the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House. The remainder of his letters to the Foreign Office are mostly filled with personal incidents of travel, with complaints of the misconduct of the Arabs employed by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar to render him the services he needed or to convey his store of provisions, and with accounts of the cruelties perpetrated by the agents of Zanzibar slave-dealers in the Manyema country. These matters demand a strict investigation by the authority of the British Government, whom Dr. Livingstone officially represents.

In his last letter but one, dated Ujiji, Dec. 18, 1871, Dr. Livingstone writes:—

"In the kind wish expressed for my return home I can join most cordially; indeed, I am seized with a sore longing every time my family, now growing up, comes into my mind. But if I explain, you will not deem me unreasonable in making one more effort to make a feasible finish up of my work. A vague rumour reached Ujiji in the beginning of last month that an Englishman had come to Unyanyembe with boats, horses, men, and goods in abundance. It was in vain to conjecture who this could be, and my eager inquiries were met by answers so contradictory that I began to doubt if any stranger had come at all. But one day—I cannot say which, for I was three weeks too fast in my reckoning—my man, Susi, came dashing up in great excitement, and gasped out, 'An Englishman coming; see him!' and off he ran to meet him. The American flag at the head of a caravan told me the natoianly

of the stranger. It was Henry M. Stanley, the travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, sent by the son of the editor, James Gordon Bennett, jun., at an expense of £4000, to obtain correct information about me, if living; and, if dead, to bring home my bones. The kindness was extreme, and made my whole frame thrill with excitement and gratitude. I had been left nearly destitute by the moral idiot Shereef selling off all my goods for slaves and ivory for himself. My condition was sufficiently forlorn, for I had but a very few articles of barter left of what I had taken the precaution to leave here, in case of extreme need. The strange news Mr. Stanley had to tell to one for years out of communication with the world was quite reviving. Appetite returned, and in a week I began to feel strong. Having men, and goods, and information that search for an outlet was desired by Sir Roderick Murchison, we went for a month's cruise down to its northern end. This was a pleasure trip, compared to the weary tramping of all the rest of my work; but an outflow we did not find.

"On returning, on the 13th current, Mr. Stanley received a letter from the American Consul at Zanzibar of June 11 last, and Aden telegrams of European news up to April 29. My mail was dated November, 1870, and would not have left the slaves had not Mr. Stanley accidentally seen it and seized it for me. What was done by the American Consul could have been done by the English Consul, but for the unaccountable propensity to employ a slave-trader and slaves. Seeing no hope of even the third £500 or last half of the Government £1000 being placed in any other hands but those of the polite Ludha, I have taken the liberty of resolving to return a full month eastward to secure the dregs of my goods from the slaves there, and accept those that Mr. Stanley offers; hire freemen at Unyanyembe with them, and then return back to the watershed to finish the little I have to do. In going and returning from Unyanyembe I shall lose three or four months. The ancient fountains will require eight months more; but in one year from this time, with ordinary health, the geographical work will be done. I am presuming that your Lordship will say, 'If worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.' All my friends will wish me to make a complete work of the sources of the ancient river. In that wish, in spite of the strong desire to go home, I join, believing that it is better to do so now than afterwards in vain."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN HILL, BART.

Sir John Hill, fourth Baronet, of Brooke Hall, in the county of Londonderry, Major in the Army, and late Captain of the 17th Lancers, died at 40, Lowndes-square, on the 30th ult. He was born Feb. 4, 1833, the eldest son of Sir George Hill, third Baronet, by Elizabeth Sophia, his wife, eldest daughter of John Rea, Esq., of St. Columb's, in the county of Londonderry. Early in life he entered the Bengal Cavalry, served through the Indian Mutiny, and eventually, having exchanged into the 17th Lancers, retired in 1867. He succeeded his father Dec. 15, 1845, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county in which he resided. He married, June 9, 1863, Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the late Henry David Blythe, and leaves, with several other children, a son and heir—Sir George Hill, the present baronet, born March 22, 1866.

SIR JAMES O'CONNELL, BART.

Sir James O'Connell, Bart., of Lakeview, in the county of Kerry, died at his seat, Killarney, on the 28th ult., in his eighty-seventh year. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Morgan O'Connell, Esq., of Cashen, in the county of Kerry, by Catherine O'Mullane, his wife, and was consequently brother of Daniel O'Connell, of Darrinane Abbey, the famous popular leader. Sir James was remarkable for his fund of anecdote, his pithy remarks, and his conversational qualities; and, if rumour may be credited, he attracted the attention of the Queen, on her Majesty's visit to the Irish lakes. He was created a Baronet Oct. 29, 1869. Sir James married, March 31, 1818, Jane, daughter of O'Donoghue of the Glens, and by her (who died April 15, 1867) leaves, with other issue, his eldest son and heir, now Sir Maurice James O'Connell, second Baronet, born Oct. 31, 1821, who served as High Sheriff of Kerry 1850-1; he married, Jan. 6, 1855, Emily Clunes, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Conor, K.C.B., by whom he has several children.

MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Augustus Smith, Esq., of Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, and Ashlyn's Hall, Herts, J.P. and D.L., died at Plymouth, on the 31st ult. He was born Sept. 15, 1804, the elder son of James Smith, Esq. (who purchased the estate of Ashlyn's Hall, Herts, 1801, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1831), by Mary Isabella, his second wife, daughter of Augustus Pechell, Esq. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, Esq., was nephew of Abel Smith, whose grandson, Robert, was created Lord Carrington in 1796. Mr. Augustus Smith was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently purchased the Scilly Islands, Cornwall, and was M.P. for Truro from 1857 to 1865, advocating extreme Liberal measures. He died unmarried. His only surviving brother, Robert Algernon Smith, Esq., took, by Royal license, 1845, the additional surname and arms of Dorrien, and is of Haresfoot, Herts.

MR. WILLIAM DENT DENT.

William Dent Dent, Esq., of Shortfleett Tower, Northumberland, J.P., Commander R.N., died on the 31st ult. He was born April 18, 1796, the son of Matthew Hedley, Esq., by Jane Charlton, his wife, and assumed the surname of Dent in lieu of his patronymic on succeeding to the property of his grandfather, John Dent, Esq., of Shortfleett Tower. He married, May 12, 1840, Ellen Mary, daughter of Andrew Seton Kerr, Esq., of Kippilaw, in the county of Roxburgh, by whom he leaves two sons and several daughters, of whom the second is married to Lord Decies.

St. Bride's Major, Glamorgan, was visited on the morning of yesterday week by a severe thunderstorm. In the evening it broke out again with increased violence, and as Mr. Francis Powell, of Groes Farm, was riding home from Bridgend, he and the horse he rode were killed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

SECRETARY.—We cannot describe *L'Autostable*, or *Echiquier Friti*, not having seen a copy; for what we hear it is, as we said a week or two ago, a sort of *statu quo* chessboard and man. It is to be obtained of M. Prétel, 72, Rue St. Saucier, Paris.

DERRICK.—We propose publishing immediately the games of the match by correspondence between Paris and Marseilles.

MAGGILIX and A. A. A.—It shall have every attention; but, unfortunately, we are overdone with similar contributions.

PONTO—DELTA, of Wigan—S. VINCENT—RAMCHANDER, and Others.—Problem No. 1482 is perfectly correct, but the variant in the solution should be—

1. Q to Kt 3rd B to K 6th 3. Q gives mate.

EMILE FRAU.—We save yourself and us trouble by adopting the ordinary mode of notation, and by inclosing your communications in larger envelopes.

OUR DOUD.—See notice above to "Ponto and Others."

A. A. P. W.—Every communication intended for insertion must have the author's name and address attached to it.

LUCIOLA, Swans—1. We cannot answer such questions by letter. 2. If a problem consists of more than one move it is defective. 3. Problem 1482 cannot be solved in the way you propose.

CONFIDENCE.—Simpler is a drawn game.

W. AIREY.—Try again. You are decidedly wrong in both instances.

E. B.—See the author's solution of Problem No. 1483.

F. H. B., The Hague.—No; it is not a correct solution.

E. L., of Basia.—See notice above to "A. A. P. W."

T. E. H.—We do not know of any rule exactly applicable to the case. It appears to us that "H" is bound to take the Bishop, and that his opponent may choose whether it shall be taken with the Queen or the Pawn.

D. R. T.—No. 1482 cannot be solved in the way you propose.

ISABELLA C. IPSALT.—Received, with thanks.

DANTE.—No. 4 is unsuitable for publication.

A. S. MANCHESTER.—Many thanks. You are, no doubt, in the right.

A. W. HUNTER.—If the problem in two moves which we have of yours has not been published elsewhere it shall appear.

ALCIBIADES.—The Rev. Horatio Bolten, we hope and believe, is still living; but it is more than twenty years since he dedicated his farewell composition to Mr. Staunton and withdrawn from the chequered field. This remarkable problem and the letter addressed to Mr. Staunton which accompanied it were published in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle*, vol. viii, p. 249.

KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. XL.—Second list of those who have solved this problem:—

Braemar—E. G. Bedford—T. Dyson, of Beverley—E. I. M. Swanson—L. C. Wiss—

Ramchander—Louisa A. Brighton—A. J. E.—Thorpe Thewles—J. Gastrill—Amy Barrington and R. M. Barrington—Willie Walton—Uncle to Kenneth—A. Palmer

M. and I. Houghton—Henry C. Hindman—Daisie Lyndhurst—Empty—Lewis M. Yonge—H. Chabot—C. M. W. H. B. O.—M. B.—Rainham—O. P. Q.—W. S. T.

Mary—Alice Brand—Henry Geraldine—F. R. S.—Axle Box—Simpleton—J. Colby—Two Grebes—Firefly, of Bath—A. Palmer—Faut Tace—Curragh Camp—Lord C—Major

H.—Miss Martineau—Gerbo—Alfred Bedson—M. E. T.—J. K. Elie, Fifo—M. R. A.

Ripe—A. A.—E. A. C. C.—A. E. C. of Cassel—T. W. H. H. Gould—W. W. F.

St. Moritz—M. A.—Duckie Daddies—Friz—T. A. Hind—Bessy—Stockport in Dolgelly

E. J. Willis—Aldworth—Wat Tyler—Mary and Jane—Malvern Hills—Granny—H. R.

—A. D.—Shrewsbury—F. M. Adams, Temple—Maledon—G. J. N. Broxburne

H. M. C.—T. Dayne—Marcus—W. D.—Julia S. Williams, Clapham—F. P.

E. F. A. D.—A. D. Dow—E. O. S. T. Richardson—G. B. K. L. R. Shakespeare—R. D. P.—F. Lumley—Donington—H. A. P.

THE SOLUTIONS BY A. E. P.—Mathematics—Woolwich Infant—E. L. G., of Farnham

—W. Wood—R. Wynyard—W. Dowden, of Cork—James Dowling—Senex, are correct, geo-

metrically, arithmetically, and syllabically.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1482 has been received from George—Silver

Knight—F. H. Mono—Box and Cox—Try Again—Bison—M. H. Moonhouse—R. D. A.

Belforest—M. P.—B. A., of Oxford—Julia—Ferdinand and Miranda—J. Sowden—W. H.

Carlyon—Keith and Kate—R. L., of Hawick—T. W. Morris—E. J. Bedford—R. B.

Devon—Wilson Moore—Chimes—H. Frau, of Lyons—Li Calzi—E. B.—Sigma—T. W.

of Canterbury.

THE AUTHOR'S SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1481 was given in our Number for July

20, but it appears to admit of another beginning—

1. Kt to Q Kt 7th Kt to K 3rd 2. Kt to Q R 5th, &c.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, No. 11.

Those evening clouds, that setting ray,

And beauteous tints, serve to display

Their great Creator's praise;

Then let the short-lived thing called man,

Whose life's comprised within a span,

To Him his homage raise.

We often praise the evening clouds,

And tints so gay and bold,

But seldom think upon our God,

Who tinged these clouds with gold!

By WALTER SCOTT, A.D. 1783, at the age of twelve years.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1483.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

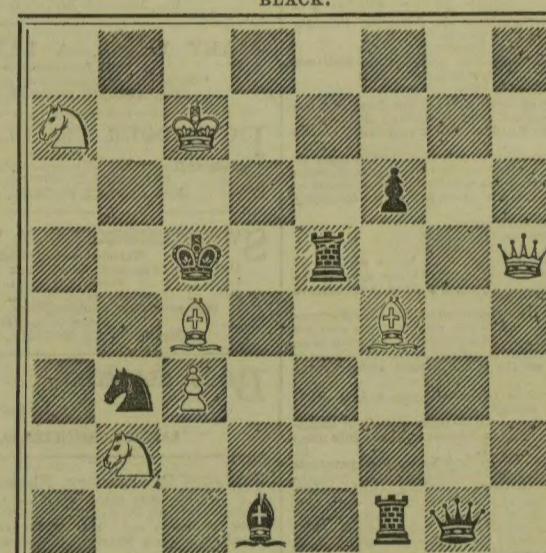
1. B to Q Kt 5th Any move 2. Q R Kt or P gives mate.

NOTE.—If White for his first move play P to Q 8th and claims a Queen, Black replies by playing Q to K sq (ch) &c. If White play P to Q 8th and claims a Knight, Black escapes by playing Q to Q 2nd, discovering check, &c. On the other hand, if White begin with Kt to K 6th, or R takes B, Black answers respectively Q to K Kt 7th (ch), or Q to Q 4th.

PROBLEM NO. 1485.

By Mr. S. W. CASSERLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An instructive Game in the late Challenge Cup Tournament. (French Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Mr. Wisker).	(Mr. Blackburne).	(Mr. Wisker).	(Mr. Blackburne).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	22. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 2 B 3rd
3. P takes P	P takes P	24. Kt to Q 3rd	K to Kt sq
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	26. Kt to Q 3rd	P takes P
6. Castles	Castles	27. B takes P	B takes B
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt K 4th	deserved consideration.
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 2nd	For suppose:—	
9. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	27. P to K Kt 4th	
10. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	28. B takes B	Q takes B,
11. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 2nd	followed by K to Kt 2nd, and the second	position.
12. B takes Kt	K R P takes B	player has certainly a very attacking	
13. P to Q R 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	29. P to K Kt 5th	Kt takes K Kt P
14. K to R sq	B to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes Kt, &c.	
15. R to K Kt sq	Q R to K sq	29. R takes R (ch)	K to B 2nd
16. Kt to K 5th	K to R 2nd	30. Kt to K 6th	Q to K R 7th (ch)
Better play than capturing the Knight.		A very ingenious mode of equalising matters.	
17. P to K B 4th	R to K R sq	31. K takes Q	Kt takes Q (ch)
18. Q to K B 2nd	B to Q B 4th	32. K to Kt 3rd	R takes R
19. Q to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	33. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	R takes Kt
20. R to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th	34. K takes Kt	
We should have preferred playing the King to Kt sq. The move in the text seems unnecessary.		and the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.	

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PARIS AND MARSEILLES.—This contest, consisting of two games, has just terminated, Paris winning one game, and Marseilles the other. We propose to publish the games very shortly.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles Baron Hotham, of South Dalton, Yorkshire, a peer of Ireland, formerly holding a commission in her Majesty's Army, son of Admiral Hotham, R.N., was proved in the London Court, on the 24th ult., under £25,000 personality, by his brother, the Right Hon. John Baron Hotham, R.N. The will bears date May 29 last; and his Lordship died on the same day, aged thirty-six, unmarried. His Lordship has bequeathed to his sister, the Hon. Susan Frances Hotham, a legacy of £3000, and to her companion and friend an annuity of £50, in addition to £100 a year already allowed her by his Lordship. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother and successor to the barony and baronetcy of Hotham.

The will of the Hon. Philip Pleydell-Bouverie, late M.P. for Berkshire, Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset, High Sheriff 1843, late of Brymore, Somerset, and of Pall-mall and Hill-street, Westminster, banker, fourth son of the second Earl of Radnor, was proved in London, under £30,000 personality, by his son, Philip Pleydell-Bouverie, Esq., the sole executor. The will, with a codicil, are both dated March, 1866, and the testator died May 23 last, aged eighty-four. He leaves his shares and interest in certain Indian securities and the Madras Navigation and Canal Company to trustees under his son's marriage settlement, to be held in trust for the tenant in life of the estates of Cannington and Colcombe, Somerset, a portion of the interests to be applied to certain purposes, and the surplus for the benefit of his said son, Philip, and the testator's grandson, Henry Hales Pleydell Bouverie. The testator by a deed dated 1843 appointed for each of his daughters a sum of £7500, arising out of his marriage settlement; he now leaves the residue of that fund to his said son; and having since made over to his son the Somerset estates, he further leaves to each of his daughters a legacy of £3000; and, after making some bequests to relatives and legacies to his servants, he appoints his son residuary legatee.

The will of Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Kingston-on-Hull, late Recorder of Birmingham, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and Judge of the Bristol County Court, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., under £40,000 personality, by his brother, Frederick Hill, Esq. (then assistant Secretary, General Post Office); and the testator's sons, Alfred Hill, Esq., Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Matthew Berkeley Hill, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., the joint acting executors. The learned Judge was the brother of Sir Rowland Hill,

NEW MUSIC.

THE ROYAL OPERAS. New Volumes.
DENORAH (this day). With Italian and English Words.
LE DOMINO NOIR. With Italian and English Words, and two additional Songs and Chorus, composed for England, and never before published.
RICHARD WAGNER'S LOHENGRIN. With Italian, German, and English Words. The latter, by John Oxenford, is published as a poem at the commencement of the volume, as well as under the music.
In the press—“Semiramide,” “Gazza Ladra,” “Elisir d'Amore,” “The Lily of Killarny,” and “Grand Duchesse.”
BOOSEY and CO., London.

COOTE'S GENEVIEVE QUADRILLE. The most popular Set of the year. Performed at all the State Balls this season. “A capital set, lively, tuneful, and well marked.”—Era. Price 4s. Also Coote's Genevieve Waltz and Galop. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

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COOTE'S COX AND BOX QUADRILLE (on Sullivan's Operetta). Performed at the last State Ball by Coote and Tinney's Band. Price 4s. Also COOTE'S MY AUNT'S QUADRILLE, on Molloy's Operetta. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

HERVE'S L'OEIL CREVE. Quadrille and Galop on the Opera Bouffe, performed with great success at the Globe Theatre. Sole Proprietors, BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

LE ROI CAROTTE QUADRILLE and WALTZ, on Offenbach's Opéra Bouffe, performed at the Alhambra Palace. Price 4s. each. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

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KUHE'S LOOKING BACK. Transcription of Arthur Sullivan's favourite Song for Pianoforte. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

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MY TRUE LOVE HAS MY HEART. Song. The Words by Sir Philip Sidney; the Music by J. BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Mdlle. Titieni, at Mr. Kuhe's concert, with the greatest possible success. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and CO.

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REMEMBER OR FORGET. The Words and Music by HAMILTON AIDE, Composer of “The Linden Waltz” and “On the Banks of the Blue Danube.” Price 3s. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

THEN AND NOW. By LOUISA GRAY. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Fenella at the Ballad Concerto. “When the curtains are drawn, the lamp lighted, and the young love is gazing his fair one for a song, let her not forget ‘Then and Now.’”—Era. “‘Then’ describes the happiness of a girl in a bridal dress, and ‘Now’ the sorrow betokened by a mourning garb. The ballad is written in a sympathetic spirit, with no straining after effects. Its flow is natural and the sentiment touching.”—News of the World. Price 4s. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

SHE WANDERED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE. By FREDERIC CLAY. Sixth Edition. Price 4s.—But a greater success attended the performance of Clay's pretty ballad. Very efficiently given, this led to an uproarious encore.”—Daily Telegraph, July 18.—BOOSEY and CO.

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LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—Established 1836. Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £50 each. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £500,000. DIRECTORS.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. James Morley, Esq.
Tho. Tyringham Barnard, Esq. William Nicol, Esq.
Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq. Abraham Hodgson, Philipps,
Frederick Francis, Esq. Esq.
Frederick Harrison, Esq. James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
William Chapman Jones, Esq. Frederick Youle, Esq.
Edwd. Harcourt, Linthorpe, Esq. General Manager—William M'Kewar, Esq.
Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
Inspectors of Branches—H. J. Lemon and C. Sherring, Esq.s.
Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.
Secretary—F. Clapison, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD-STREET.
Manager—Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
Assistant Manager—William Howard, Esq.

At the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1872, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following Report for the half year ending June 30, 1872, was read by the Secretary—William Chapman Jones, Esq., in the chair:—
The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the balance-sheet of the Bank for the half year ending June 30, have the satisfaction to inform them that the profit arising to customers, and all charges, allowing for rebate and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £103,056 8s. 7d. This sum added to £7548 3s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £110,634 11s. 10d. They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent, with a bonus of 4 per cent for the half year, free of income tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, which will absorb £100,000, and leave £10,634 11s. 10d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

They have to announce the retirement of their esteemed colleague Philip Patten Blyth, Esq., from the Direction, and the election of James Duncan Thomson, Esq., in his stead.

A new Branch was opened at Hammersmith on Feb. 6 last, and the Directors have every reason to be satisfied with its progress.

The Dividend and Bonus, together £2 per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Sept. 10, 1872.

In consequence of the great extension of the business of the Company since the addition made to its capital in February, 1867, the Directors have decided to recommend to the Proprietors the issue of the 10,000 shares remaining of the 20,000 then authorized. These shares will be allotted rateably amongst the Proprietors whose names shall appear on the Share Register on Oct. 22 next, at the price of £3 each, being a premium of £10 per share; and a resolution to that effect will be submitted at this Meeting.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1872.

Dr.	To Capital paid up ..	£1,000,000 0 0
	To Reserves Fund ..	500,000 0 0
	To Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. ..	£16,874,446 14 4
	To Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities ..	2,453,011 0 4
	To Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account ..	7,548 3 3
	To Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz. ..	303,807 1 6
		311,355 4 9
		Cr. £21,138,812 19 5
		2,342,490 17 11
		3,017,184 18 7
		5,359,675 16 6
	Investments, viz.:—	
	By Government and Guaranteed Stocks ..	1,503,119 10 0
	By Other Stocks and Securities ..	114,373 13 10
		1,617,493 3 10
	By Discounted Bills and Advances to Customers in Town and Country ..	11,274,270 4 0
	By Liabilities of Customars for Draughts accepted by the Bank (as contra) ..	2,453,011 0 4
		13,727,281 4 4
	Freshold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freshold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings ..	258,792 14 10
	Interest paid to Customers ..	62,738 8 6
	Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries ..	112,831 11 5
		£21,138,812 19 5
Dr.		
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
	To Interest paid to Customers as above ..	62,738 8 6
	To Expenses, ditto ..	112,831 11 5
	To Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account ..	258,792 14 10
	To Dividend of 6 per cent for Half Year ..	60,000 0 0
	To Bonus of 4 per cent ..	40,000 0 0
	To Balance carried forward ..	10,634 11 0
		£311,355 4 9
		Cr. 7,548 3 3
		303,807 1 6
		£311,355 4 9
	We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.	
	(Signed) WM. JARDINE, WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAIN, Auditors.	
	London and County Bank, July 25, 1872.	

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That an issue of 10,000 Shares in the capital of the Company be offered rateably amongst the Proprietors who shall appear registered in the books of the Company on Oct. 22 next, such shares to be issued at a premium of £10 per share, and on the following terms and conditions:—

1. That payments be made as follows—

£15 per share on Sept. 1, 1872.

£15 June 5, 1873.

2. That £10 of each such payment shall be on account of capital, and the remaining £5 of each such payment shall be taken on account of the premium and added to the reserve fund.

3. That such payments, both on account of capital and of premium, shall bear interest after the rate of 5 per cent per annum until June 30, 1873, from which date the payments on account of capital only shall be entitled to receive dividends after the same rate as the other capital stock of the Company.

4. That interest on the first payment shall cease so long as the second instalment shall remain unpaid.

5. That any payment of the second instalment made by anticipation shall not be entitled to interest until the date when that instalment becomes payable.

6. That on Aug. 19, 1873, the Scrip Certificates (both payments thereon having been made) shall be brought in for registration, when the interest due will be paid, and a certificate for the relative number of shares being given in exchange in favour of the payee, in his or her quality, and address shall be entered upon them, on the same being lodged at the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, and the Deed of Settlement of the Company being signed.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

(Signed) W. W. CHAMPION JONES, CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously—

4. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) W. NICOL, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPISON, Secretary.

21, Lombard-street, Aug. 2, 1872.

W. MCKEAN, General Manager.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent for the half year ending June 30, 1872, with a Bonus of 4 per cent, will be PAID to the Proprietors, either at the HEAD OFFICE, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on or after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board,

H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Government of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c.

Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000.

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Havelock Nelson

Hawera Nelson

Havelock Nelson

Hawera Nelson